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FORT NECESSITY

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD / PENNSYLVANIA



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general management plan
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may 1991



FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD • PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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SUMMARY

Fort Necessity National Battlefield, nestled in the Allegheny Mountains of southwestern Pennsylvania, was the stage for the opening events of the French and Indian War. It was also an early training ground for George Washington as a young military officer and leader. The park was established in 1931 to commemorate the battle, as well as the events that influenced Washington's development as a military officer. Today the park includes not only the main park unit, where the battlefield and fort are located, but also the grave site of General Braddock, and Jumonville Glen, the site of the opening skirmish that led to the Battle of Fort Necessity.

This general management plan presents the National Park Service's preferred approach to accomplishing the park's management objectives and resolving a wide range of issues affecting the park. Most of the issues focus on protecting critical historic resources, substantially upgrading the interpretive program, improving visitor accessibility and safety, and making operations more efficient. The new plan will provide guidance over the next 10 to 15 years for visitor use and interpretation, cultural and natural resource management, and administrative and maintenance operations.

The plan will expand and upgrade the park's interpretive program, placing greater emphasis on the French and Indian War and more comprehensively interpreting the park's resources. To provide additional interpretive facility space and to remove the intrusion of the existing visitor center from the battlefield landscape, a larger facility will be constructed out of view of the fort. The forest that previously surrounded the Great Meadows will be reestablished to improve the cultural landscape and interpretive experience.

A new parking area and access road for Mount Washington Tavern will improve visitor circulation and safety. Direct access from US 40 and the existing parking lot will be eliminated.

Park operations will be consolidated to improve management efficiency. A new combined maintenance and headquarters complex will be constructed southeast of the new visitor center, and activities now split between four locations will be moved to the new facility, thereby improving communications, reducing travel, and providing better quality working conditions.

Approximately 150 acres of land adjacent to Jumonville Glen will be protected to maintain the integrity of the wilderness-like setting of the historical landscape, to protect the historic site of the skirmish and resources associated with Dunbar's camp, and to provide greater interpretive opportunities. A variety of land protection methods are available, and the park will work with adjacent landowners to secure protection using one or more of these methods. In addition, vehicle parking, with its associated noise and visual intrusion, will be moved away from the immediate glen area. A new interpretive shelter and restroom will be built at the relocated parking area to serve visitor needs.

Access and parking at Braddock's grave site will be improved, and an interpretive shelter will be provided. A trail corridor to link the three park sites and to protect segments of the historic Braddock Road will be established, pending further study of feasible alignments and negotiations with landowners.

To determine the full significance and resource condition of the National Road, Mount Washington Tavern, and associated structures, a reconnaissance survey will be conducted from at least Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, West Virginia. That study will also determine the feasibility and suitability of protecting and interpreting this resource.

The public involvement process for developing the *Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment* included two newsletters with questionnaires and two public workshops. The draft document received a 30-day public review, including a one-day public open house.

Summary

During the review period, the proposed plan received general support. This final *General Management Plan* has been modified where appropriate to respond to public comments. A record of public comments is available through the park superintendent. The National Park

Service has determined that implementation of the plan does not constitute a major federal action, and an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. The Finding of No Significant Impact² is included in appendix C.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR A PLAN 3

PARK LOCATION 3

LEGISLATIVE MANDATES 3

ISSUES AND CONCERNS ADDRESSED BY THE PLAN 4

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PROJECTS 8

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE 9

HISTORICAL CONTEXT FOR THE BATTLE OF FORT NECESSITY 9

THE NATIONAL ROAD 11

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION 11

THE PARK ENVIRONMENT 13

CULTURAL RESOURCES 15

HISTORIC SITES 15

Fort Necessity/Great Meadows 15

Braddock's Road 15

Mount Washington Tavern 15

Braddock's Grave 15

Jumonville Glen 16

National Road 16

HISTORIC OBJECT COLLECTION 16

RELATED SITES 20

Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh 20

Fort Ligonier, Westmoreland County 20

Fort Bedford, Bedford County 20

Bushy Run Battlefield, Westmoreland County 20

National Road – Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia 20

National Park System Areas and National Historic Landmarks 21

NATURAL RESOURCES 22

SOILS 22

MINERALS 22

SURFACE WATER 22

VEGETATION 23

Fort Necessity 23

Braddock's Grave 24

Jumonville Glen 24

WILDLIFE 24

THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES 25

SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND VISITOR USE 26

REGIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC OVERVIEW 26

PARK VISITATION 26

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES 27

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 29

OVERVIEW 31

VISITOR USE 32

INTERPRETATION 32

Visitor Center 33

Wayside Exhibits 33

Great Meadows 33

The Braddock Road Corridor 34

Braddock's Grave 34

Jumonville Glen 34

Mount Washington Tavern/National Road 34

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES 35

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT 36

CARRYING CAPACITY 36

GREAT MEADOWS 36

THE BRADDOCK ROAD 37

NATIONAL ROAD 39

HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH 39

HISTORIC OBJECTS 40

CULTURAL RESOURCE COMPLIANCE 40

MINERALS 40

Oil and Gas 43

Coal 43

Sand and Gravel 43

Abandoned Mineral Lands 43

External Threats 43

LAND MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION 44

MANAGEMENT ZONING 44

LAND PROTECTION 44

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT 48

ACCESS AND CIRCULATION 48

FORT NECESSITY 48

Visitor Center 48

Maintenance/Park Headquarters Complex 48

Great Meadows Center Residential Area 53

Picnic Area 53

Structures to be Removed 53

BRADDOCK'S GRAVE 54

JUMONVILLE GLEN 54

INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS 59

INTRODUCTION	61
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY	61
SITE SIGNIFICANCE	61
EXISTING CONDITIONS	62
THE RESOURCES	62
INTERPRETATION	62
VISITOR USE	63
GOALS, THEMES, AND OBJECTIVES	64
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	64
INTERPRETIVE THEMES	64
INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES	64
THE PLAN FOR INTERPRETATION	65
PUBLICATIONS	65
FORT NECESSITY	65
Visitor Center	65
Information/Reception/Circulation Area	65
Theater/Film	65
Exhibits	65
Cooperating Association Area	66
Fort Trail and Site of the Fort	66
The Reconstructed Fort	67
Braddock's Road Trail	67
BRADDOCK'S GRAVE	68
JUMONVILLE GLEN	68
NATIONAL ROAD / MOUNT WASHINGTON TAVERN	68
Tavern Exterior	68
Tavern Interior	69
SIGN / WAYSIDE SUMMARY	69
FUTURE CONSIDERATION	69
SPECIAL EVENTS / PROGRAMS	69
OUTREACH	69
SALES	70
MINIMUM INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM	70
COSTS OF INTERPRETIVE MEDIA	70
RESEARCH	70

APPENDIXES / SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY / PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTANTS 73

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION	75
APPENDIX B: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	78
APPENDIX C: FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	79
APPENDIX D: COST ESTIMATES	82
APPENDIX E: CLASSIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCE ACTIONS	85
APPENDIX F: SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED VISITOR CENTER AND MAINTENANCE/PARK HEADQUARTERS COMPLEX	87
APPENDIX G: CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION	90
BIBLIOGRAPHY	91
PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTANTS	92

MAPS

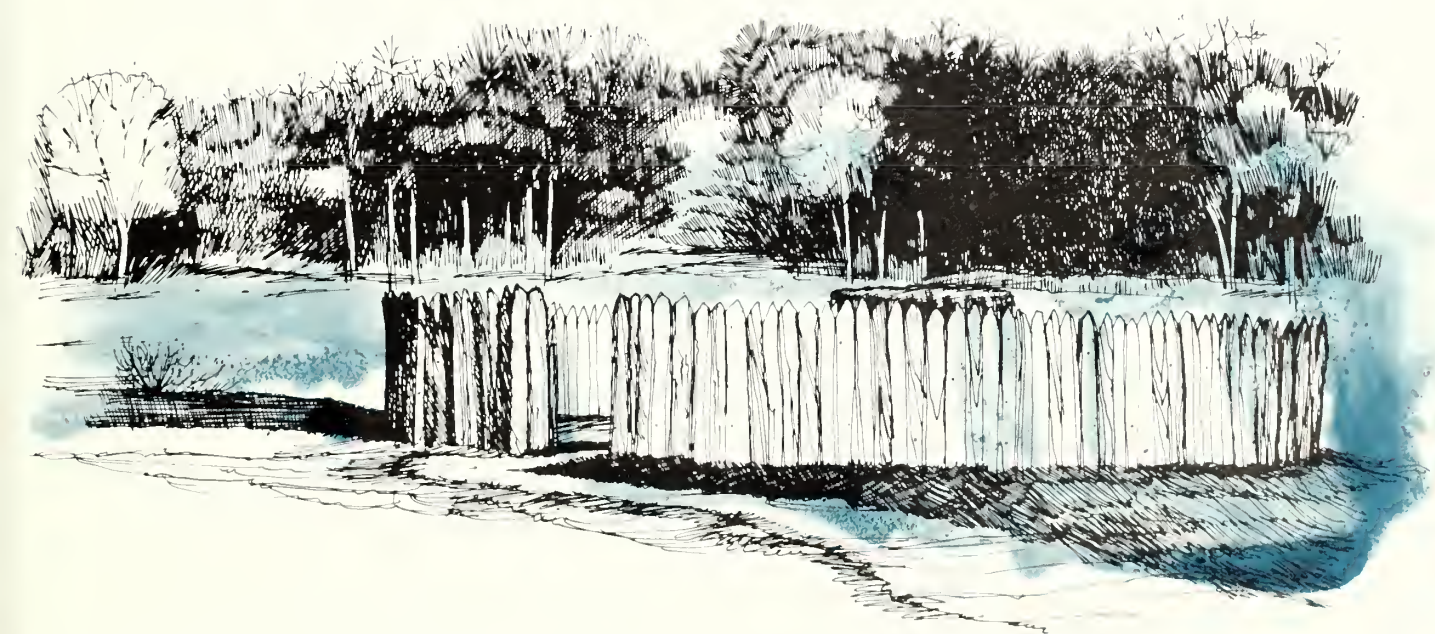
Vicinity	5
Location	7
Fort Necessity, Existing Conditions	17
Braddock's Grave, Existing Conditions	19
Jumonville Glen, Existing Conditions	19
Braddock Road Corridor	38
National Road	41
Management Zones	45
Visually Sensitive Areas, Jumonville Glen	47
Fort Necessity, General Plan	49
Fort Necessity, Development Concepts	51
Braddock's Grave, Development Concept	55
Jumonville Glen, Development Concept	57

TABLES

Table 1: Endangered and Threatened Species	25
Table 2: Minimum Interpretive Program	70
Table 3: Outline of Interpretive Media and Gross Cost Estimates	71

FIGURES

Figure 1: Annual Visitation, 1981–1990	27
Figure 2: Visitation by Month – 1990	27
Figure 3: Visitation by Site – 1990	27



INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR A PLAN

The purpose of a general management plan for Fort Necessity National Battlefield is to provide strategic guidance for management and development over the next 10 to 15 years. The new management plan will be the National Park Service's (NPS) statement of intent with regard to managing the area's resources and allowing for appropriate visitor use and interpretation of the resources.

A general management plan is needed to address problems and concerns that are related to (1) visitor use, including interpretive programs and facilities; (2) the protection of cultural and natural resources at the Great Meadows, Mount Washington Tavern, Braddock's grave, and Jumonville Glen, as well as resources related to the Braddock Road trace and the National Road; and (3) the efficiency of park maintenance and administrative operations.

PARK LOCATION

Fort Necessity National Battlefield is in Fayette County in southwestern Pennsylvania. The park is adjacent to the western ridges of the Appalachian Mountains, in an area known as the Laurel Highlands. Three detached units make up the park.

The main park unit is 852 acres and includes the battlefield, fort, visitor center, Mount Washington Tavern, and administrative and maintenance facilities; it is between Uniontown and Farmington, and it is directly accessible from US Route 40, also known as the National Road.

The two other units lie west of the main unit: the 24-acre Braddock's grave unit is about 1 mile west on US 40, and the 26-acre Jumonville Glen unit is about 7 miles west from the main unit along the crest of Chestnut Ridge.

The superintendent of Fort Necessity also administers Friendship Hill National Historic

Site, about 25 miles to the southwest. Even though the two parks are essentially separate entities, staff and resources are shared. A general management plan for Friendship Hill was approved in 1982.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

Fort Necessity was established in 1931 (46 Stat 1522) to commemorate the Battle of Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754 (see appendix A). The original legislative record shows that the intent was to commemorate the early events that helped shape George Washington's character and abilities as a military leader, as well as to preserve the setting of the opening engagement of the French and Indian War.

Two acres, including the original fort site, were deeded to the federal government by a local farmer in 1932 and became Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, which was administered by the superintendent of Gettysburg National Battlefield. The state had over 300 acres of adjacent park land and provided for family and organized group camping and picnicking.

In 1961 Public Law 87-134 authorized the secretary of the interior to acquire up to 500 acres near or adjoining the fort to preserve the historic battleground, including up to 25 acres at the Braddock Monument. The state donated the adjoining state parkland to the federal government, and additional land was purchased from private owners.

The record indicates that this expansion occurred to "contribute materially to preservation of the area's historic setting and related historic features, to protection of the public approach to the fort, and to removal and prevention of undesirable encroachments and intrusions on the historic scene." This legislation allowed for the exchange of land in order to acquire the original land patent belonging to George Washington. Although not mentioned in any legisla-

tion, Mount Washington Tavern, which was built on George Washington's patent, was included in the state transfer.

In 1974 Public Law 93-477 increased the acreage authorized for acquisition to a maximum of 911 acres. The 25-acre Jumonville Glen was acquired under this authorization between 1977 and 1979. The National Park Foundation donated in fee 266 acres, which are subject to life estates. The park now has 902.8 acres.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS ADDRESSED BY THE PLAN

The general management plan seeks to achieve the management objectives that have been developed for Fort Necessity National Battlefield (see appendix B) and to address many issues and management concerns relating to current programs and operations. The following are the key issues and concerns that were identified early in the planning process and that are addressed by the plan:

Visitor experience — Fort Necessity National Battlefield is a somewhat difficult area for visitors to experience because the three park areas are physically separated and the interpretive program is limited. This plan determines the desired visitor experience at Fort Necessity, including appropriate interpretive themes, objectives, and recommended treatments for the entire park, including the Great Meadows, Jumonville Glen, the Braddock Road trace, Braddock's grave, and Mount Washington Tavern.

So that the full interpretive story, including the events at Jumonville Glen and the resources at Braddock's grave and Mount Washington Tavern, can be adequately interpreted, a new visitor center designed for year-round use will be built.

Cultural resources — To protect the character and integrity of sites such as the Great Meadows, the Braddock Road trace, Jumonville Glen, and the National Road, the plan

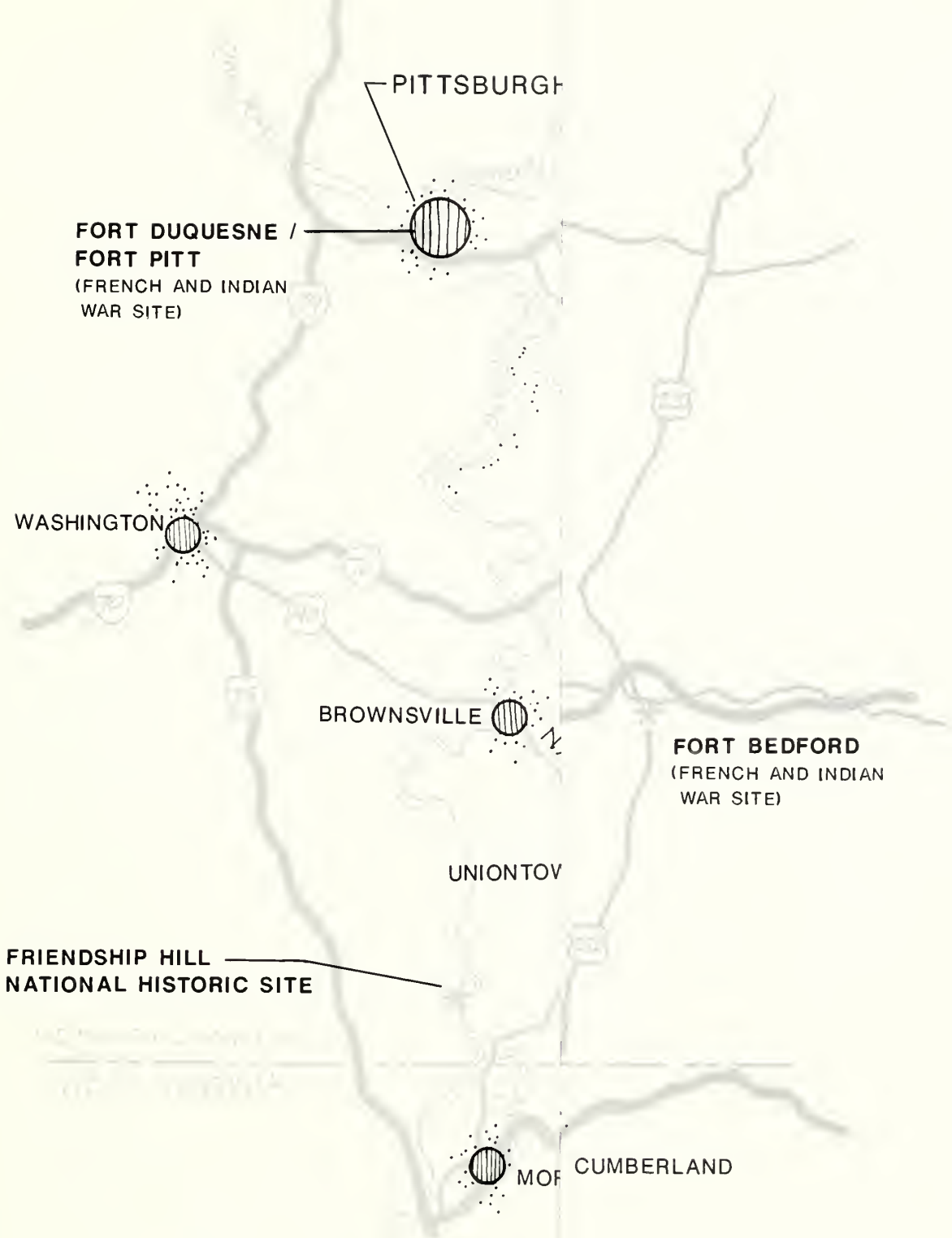
proposes various actions. The Great Meadows will be managed to evoke more of a historical setting and to create a sense of place. For example, the historical forest/ meadow vegetation pattern will be reestablished, which will help visitors understand how the battle occurred. The lawn at the immediate fort site will be allowed to return to a more natural appearance and to blend with the surrounding meadow vegetation. The integrity of the historical setting will be restored by locating the new visitor center out of sight of the fort.

The plan calls for a comprehensive historic resource study that will determine where specific events occurred, the location of the Braddock Road trace within park boundaries and between park units, and the location of structures and sites, such as the Inks and Rue England taverns, the Braddock encampments, and Dunbar's camp (near Jumonville Glen).

Reports to document the history and furnishings of Mount Washington Tavern will be prepared, along with guidelines for preservation and use.

Natural resources — The meadow/forest interface at Great Meadows will be determined, and the area surrounding the meadows will be reforested. Native plant and animal communities will be retained (with special emphasis on threatened or endangered species), and shrubs and trees will be planted to lessen undesirable noise and visual impacts and to ensure visitor safety. The forest will be managed to prevent damage by exotic species, to treat acid rain damage to structures and monuments, to maintain stream quality, to protect wetlands, and to monitor potential mineral development both inside and outside park boundaries.

Over half of the subsurface acreage of the park is in nonfederal ownership. These mineral rights will be managed in ways that will maintain park values and quality visitor experiences, while at the same time recognizing owner rights.

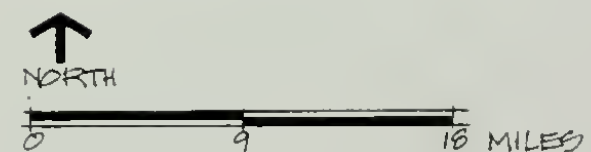


VICINITY

FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

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VICINITY

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LOCATION

FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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DEC. 336 • 20031A • SEPT 90

Land protection – Jumonville Glen does not include all of the land on which the skirmish was fought. Also, the unit's limited size leaves the glen's wilderness-like setting vulnerable to destruction from encroaching development. To protect these resources, the plan recommends developing strategies to protect 150 acres adjacent to the site.

Access and circulation – US 40 is narrow, hilly, and carries fast-moving traffic. To reduce existing safety hazards along the highway and to improve visitor orientation to sites, the main entrance will be upgraded, and the entrance to Mount Washington Tavern will be moved from US 40 to a new access road off the main entry road.

Directional signs to Jumonville Glen will be provided for westbound traffic on US 40. The access road will be realigned and shortened so that it does not intrude on the glen itself, and the parking area will be redesigned to improve vehicle access and circulation. Access will be provided for physically disabled persons.

Operations – A new park maintenance/headquarters complex will be provided so that various administrative and maintenance activities can be functionally grouped in well-designed facilities.

The Great Meadows Center, once used as the superintendent's residence and now used for seasonal housing and meetings, will be remodeled to better serve training, meeting, and seasonal housing needs.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PROJECTS

Recently the commonwealth of Pennsylvania awarded a study grant to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission to determine the feasibility of establishing the National Road and its associated resources as a state heritage park. The study will examine preservation and promotion strategies for the various National Road resources within Pennsylvania. The commission is acting on behalf of several area governments, which are part of the America's Industrial Heritage Project. Fayette and Somerset counties are the primary local government units within the study corridor, along with the city of Uniontown and the boroughs of Brownsville and Addison.

This plan supports the study as a first step in protecting the resources associated with the National Road. Designating a portion of the National Road corridor as a Pennsylvania State Heritage Park would offer additional cooperative opportunities for resource protection and enhancement.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORICAL CONTEXT FOR THE BATTLE OF FORT NECESSITY

I fortunately escaped without any wound, for the right wing, where I stood, was exposed to and received all the enemy's fire, and it was the part where the man was killed, and the rest wounded. I heard the bullets whistle, and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound.

—George Washington, May 31, 1754

When George Washington led his provincial unit and Indian allies against the French at Jumonville Glen on May 27, 1754, he could not have foreseen that he was setting in motion events of momentous importance. The struggle that ensued led to a worldwide conflict involving France and Great Britain, among other nations, and it finally settled the long-standing dispute over which European power, along with Spain, would dominate the North American continent.

The French and Indian War was the deciding conflict in a series of confrontations which some have called the French and Indian Wars. Beginning in 1689, with King William's War, the British and French had battled each other in North America almost constantly. In fact, there had been four wars between the two powers in the period 1689-1754.

Europeans considered the fighting in America a sideshow in the worldwide conflict known as the Seven Years' War. However, when the war was ended by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, there were tremendous consequences for North America: the French were effectively removed from power in North America, the American Indian tribes were in turmoil, and Great Britain was established as a major world power.

George Washington's role in the conflict with the French began a year before the skirmish at Jumonville Glen. In the mid 1700s England and

France both claimed the land west of the Appalachians. By 1753 the French, hoping to hem the British in along the Atlantic seaboard, had built a series of forts along major water routes leading to the forks of the Ohio River.

During the winter of 1753-54 Virginia Governor Robert Dinwiddie, who was authorized by England to build forts on the Ohio, sent young Major George Washington to notify the French to leave the area. The French refused Washington's demand, and Governor Dinwiddie immediately sent troops to construct a fort at the forks of the Ohio. The Virginia Regiment was sent to reinforce this effort, but early on their march to the fort they learned that the French had captured the fledgling English fort and had built their own – Fort Duquesne. Washington, commanding the regiment, decided to push on.

The advance was slow, and by late May 1754, the 22-year-old Washington had reached the Great Meadows, a large natural clearing. Soon after a camp had been established, Washington received word from Indian allies that French soldiers were camped in a glen about 7 miles away. On the night of May 27, 1754, Washington and some 40 men began an all-night march during a rainstorm to confront the French. Washington's troops were joined by Oneida chief Half King and his warriors. The combined force attacked the French at dawn. All at once the French and British struggle for influence in the region was transformed into open warfare. The skirmish lasted only a few minutes, with 10 Frenchmen killed and 21 captured. The dead included the French commander Joseph Coulon de Villiers, sieur de Jumonville. One French soldier escaped to carry the news to Fort Duquesne.

Washington returned to the Great Meadows and built a small palisade fort to protect against a probable attack by the French. On July 3, 1754, Washington and his men were surrounded by a large force of French and Indians. After an all-day battle Washington was forced to

surrender. He was allowed to leave with the honors of war. As Washington's troops marched back to Virginia, the French destroyed Fort Necessity and returned to Fort Duquesne.

In response to the defeat at Fort Necessity the British sent Irish troops and Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock to America as commander-in-chief. The British planned a military campaign that included not only a large offensive against the French at Fort Duquesne, but also expeditions in Nova Scotia and at Niagara and Crown Point.

Braddock arrived in February 1755, followed by troops, ordnance, and supplies. The advance began in April, but the going was slow because of the scarcity of horses and the need to widen and improve a road from Cumberland to the site of Fort Necessity and on to the forks of the Ohio. On Washington's advice, Braddock pushed ahead to reach Fort Duquesne with his best troops, leaving the rest of the army and baggage to proceed as best they could.

On July 9, 1755, a force of French and Indians collided with the British column. Known as the Battle of the Monongahela, this was a disaster for the British: One-third of the army was slain, one-third wounded, and 63 officers killed or disabled. General Braddock himself was mortally wounded. His body was buried in the road his troops had cut through the Pennsylvania wilderness. For three years after Braddock's defeat the French controlled western Pennsylvania, while the war escalated.

In Europe, Great Britain was allied with Prussia and declared war in May 1756 on France, who was allied with Russia, Austria, and Poland. As part of their overall strategy, the British made preparations for a campaign against Fort Duquesne as French strongholds in Canada and Nova Scotia fell before the British army and navy. In the upper Ohio region the western Indian tribes, who had been allied with the French, were wavering in their loyalty and were being wooed by the British-supporting Iroquois.

In 1758 Brig. Gen. John Forbes, accompanied by George Washington, led the British cam-

paign to take the forks of the Ohio. Building a road, forts, and supply depots along the way, and aided by hundreds of Cherokee and Catawba Indians, Forbes arrived at Fort Duquesne in November. He found the site abandoned and burning. The British then established Fort Pitt. From this time on the British controlled the upper Ohio Valley.

The Treaty of Paris secured British dominance over France in North America, but it did not end conflict. Indian tribes continued to resist the western encroachment of settlers. Led by the Ottawa chief Pontiac, the Indians rebelled, but were defeated at the battle at Bushy Run. While sporadic clashes continued for many years, the threat to white settlement was lessened considerably.

The changes in policy that resulted from the British victory prompted friction between the colonies and the mother country. The Proclamation of 1763, which put the Indian trade under royal control and closed off settlement west of the Alleghenies, caused resentment among the colonists. The heavy financial burden the war imposed caused the British Parliament to seek new ways to raise revenue in the colonies. The first of their efforts, the Sugar Act, was vehemently opposed by the colonists as taxation without representation. These disputes foreshadowed a train of confrontations throughout the 1760s and early 1770s and culminated in the War for Independence.

The French and Indian War also had far-reaching consequences for George Washington. Although not always successful in battle, Washington gained valuable experience and a reputation as a military man. By the end of the war, he was probably the best-known American military figure. This reputation served him well in 1775 when the Continental Congress sought a commander for its new army. His hard-won military experience also prepared him to lead the American army to victory.

THE NATIONAL ROAD

After the French and Indian War the roads built by Braddock and Forbes became avenues for westward expansion. Forts built by early pioneers and the military became the nuclei for frontier communities. Transportation companies were formed to build new and better roads to serve these communities, and state governments provided financial support to open up the interior of the country.

Many Americans, particularly those in the west, believed that the new federal government should play an important role in promoting internal improvements. However, the Constitution was silent on the issue, prompting sharp debate in Congress. Finally, in 1806 Congress authorized the establishment of the Cumberland Road (later known as the National Road).

By 1808 the National Road had been surveyed as far west as Brownsville on the Monongahela River, and construction began at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1811. The road reached Uniontown by 1818, and the goal of connecting it with the Ohio River at Wheeling was achieved in 1820.

The National Road immediately became the most important route for travelers, freight, and mail between the east and the west. It was important not only because it was the first federally constructed highway and provided access to the west, but because it also served as a symbol of national pride. It provided both a direct physical and psychological link between the established east and the developing west.

Until 1834 the road was paid for and maintained by the federal government; after that time it was turned over to the states through

which it passed. In order to collect tolls to pay for maintenance, states constructed tollhouses 15 miles apart throughout Maryland and Pennsylvania. Until the railroads wound their way through the Allegheny Mountains in the 1850s, the National Road was the principal highway in the country, carrying an endless procession of traffic and lined with stone bridges, iron mileposts, and stately inns.

One of the many inns along the National Road was Mount Washington Tavern. Built in 1827, it was among the better class of taverns providing food and lodging to stage passengers. It exemplifies the practical aspects of travel along the National Road.

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION

The following themes, as presented in the *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Landmarks Program*, are represented at Fort Necessity National Battlefield:

Fort Necessity:

Development of the English Colonies, 1688-1763

- Military Affairs – French

Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898

- Western Trails and Travelers – First Westward Trails East of the Mississippi

Mount Washington Tavern:

Transportation

- Early Turnpikes, Roads, and Taverns East of the Mississippi

Architecture

- Federal (1780-1820)



THE PARK ENVIRONMENT

CULTURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC SITES

Fort Necessity's resource complex consists of several historically related but physically separate sites whose primary significance is to illustrate important events in the early development of our nation.

Fort Necessity/Great Meadows

The historic scene includes the meadow, the reconstructed stockade, cabin, and earthworks in the center, and the surrounding forest. The Great Meadows and surrounding woodland have undergone many changes since the battle. Much of the woodland was cleared, and the entire area was farmed or used for cattle grazing during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The meadow was drained by channelizing the streams and installing drainage tiles. During the first fort reconstruction in 1932, the ground was raised about 1 foot to further improve drainage. When archeological excavations in the early 1950s uncovered the remains of the original fort, the first reconstruction was removed and replaced in 1954. It was decided at that time not to remove the fill dirt so the ground would remain drier.

The fort's white oak logs were replaced in 1981 and 1989. The historic tree line around the meadow is approximate on the south and northeast, but open fields north and west make it hard for visitors to understand the battle. Modern structures can be seen from the fort, including an NPS residence along US 40.

Braddock's Road. Traces of the road built during General Edward Braddock's 1755 campaign against Fort Duquesne exist within Fort Necessity National Battlefield. One half mile of the trace through the battlefield is managed for interpretive and recreational purposes, and another section is maintained at Braddock's grave. Foundations of two Braddock Road era taverns are also included on park property. The trace cuts through wooded tracts, developed

areas, and open meadows within the main unit. In places it is recognizable, in others it is not.

Traces of the road are also found outside the park on Chestnut Ridge, on the east and west faces and along the top of the ridge, past the sites of three army encampments – Orchard camp, Rock Fort camp, and the Gist Plantation site. Dunbar's camp, a linear site associated with Braddock's 1755 campaign, is also on top of Chestnut Ridge. Half Kings Rock is a site on the ridge associated with the Jumonville Glen incident. The Gist Plantation site is associated with George Washington's 1753 trip through the region, as well as with the 1754 Fort Necessity episode.

Mount Washington Tavern. The two-story brick tavern, with a basement and attic, was built in 1827 and 1828 by Judge Nathaniel Ewing of Uniontown on property once owned by George Washington. There were stables west of the tavern, and a spring and stone watering trough across the road. The tavern served stagecoach passengers traveling the National Road on the Good Intent Stage Line.

The tavern stands at its original location on a hilltop along US 40. The National Road was realigned, and the abandoned remnant is along the tavern; archeological studies will be needed to determine the extent and integrity of the remnant. Today's high-speed traffic along US 40, including many trucks, is considerably different from the original lumbering Conestogas, resulting in a very different scene and sound from what the tavern once witnessed.

Braddock's Grave

The grave is on a 23.56-acre parcel 1 mile west of the main park unit. The general's soldiers buried him in the Braddock Road during the retreat from the Battle of the Monongahela. A 12-foot-high granite monument commemorates the general. Nearby are a section of the Braddock Road trace and the

site believed to be Braddock's original grave, from which his bones were relocated to their present location.

Jumonville Glen

This secluded glen on top of Chestnut Ridge is the site of George Washington's first military combat, as well as one of the first major actions of the French and Indian War. The area is wooded, contains a rocky glen, and conveys a sense of Pennsylvania wilderness because of its insulation from modern intrusions and noise.

National Road

The National Road was the first road in America that was planned, built, and maintained by the federal government. The road ran from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois, with a substantial section in southwestern Pennsylvania. It was the primary road from the east coast to the western frontier from the late 1810s until the 1850s. The road followed the general route of the Braddock Road. Near Fort Necessity, at Mount Washington Tavern, the National Road paralleled the Braddock Road, and the two roads crossed at Braddock's grave, with the National Road heading west to Wheeling and the Braddock Road heading north to Pittsburgh.

Even though US 40 has been realigned in places and resurfaced, it follows the same route as the National Road. But the landscape has been changed by towns, small rural communities, and agriculture. High-speed traffic has replaced the comparatively slow traffic of the early 1800s.

HISTORIC OBJECT COLLECTION

Fort Necessity National Battlefield has a museum collection with approximately 3,000 objects. The park's "Scope of Collection Guideline" authorizes a cultural collection of archeological and historic objects, as well as a natural history collection. The archeological collection has

been generated by research in response to cultural resource management needs, and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. All records generated from archeological research are to be retained as part of the museum collection; however, the location of many of the records associated with the 1952-53 excavation at Fort Necessity are not known.

The history collection includes objects and archival materials representing and supporting the park's history and its interpretive themes. The collection categories are native American objects, military objects, camp and personal objects, archival materials, Mount Washington Tavern furnishings, and commemorative objects. Currently, the museum collection contains very few items relating to military objects or camp and personal objects, and little material has been collected from the French and Indian War activities at Fort Necessity, from the Braddock Road, or from Dunbar's camp.

Most original artifacts are fragments of the 1754 log stockade from the 1952-53 archeological excavation at Fort Necessity. The rest include a small number of colonial weapons, ceramic fragments, musketballs, and cannonballs. An original Conestoga wagon is displayed next to Mount Washington Tavern.

The park's archives and library contain very little documentary material on Mount Washington Tavern. Because no historic structure report has been done, it is not known how many primary source materials exist for the tavern. The collection of tavern furnishings has not been evaluated for authenticity or appropriateness, and inappropriate items have not been deaccessioned. No active collecting is being done for the natural history collection.

A collection of historic documents and books, including several rare first editions, are kept at the park. These items are related to the park's interpretive themes. Documents include an inventory of property, deeds, wills, and photographs once belonging to Rebecca Sampey, a hostess and landlady of the Mount Washington Tavern in the 1840s.



EXISTING FOREST



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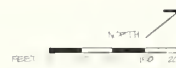
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FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

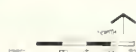
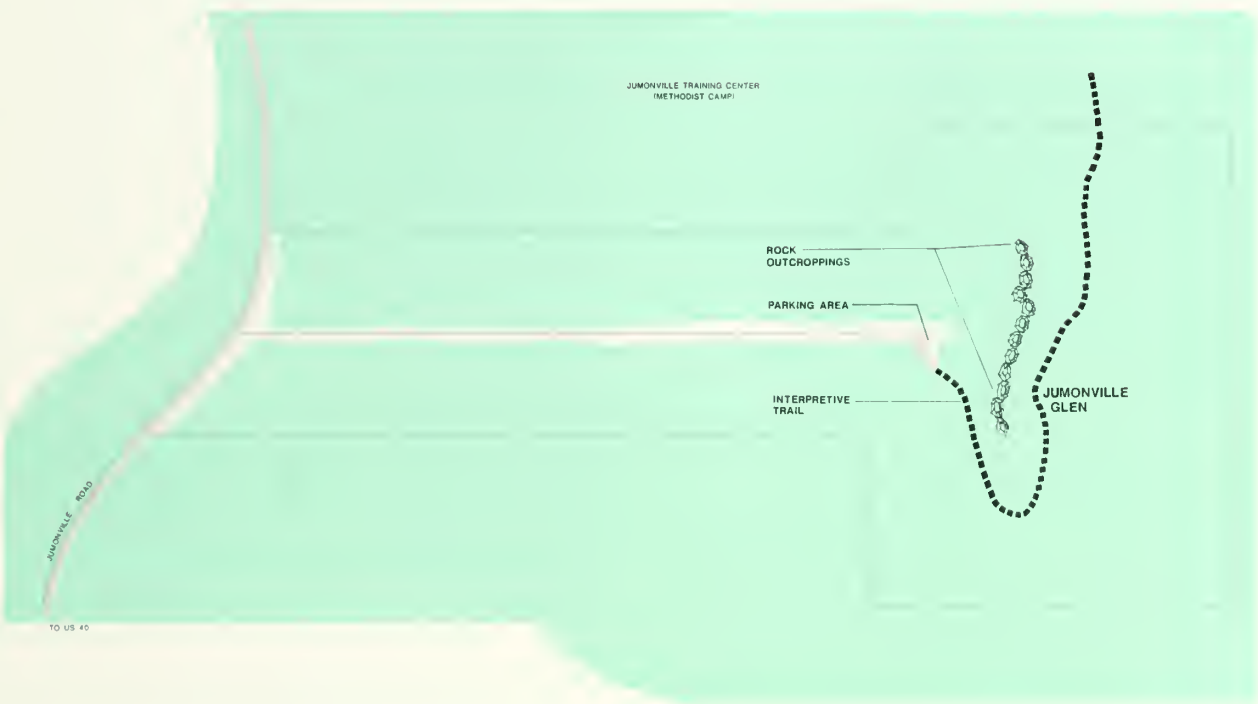
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EXISTING CONDITIONS BRADDOCK'S GRAVE FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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EXISTING CONDITIONS JUMONVILLE GLEN FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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RELATED SITES

Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh

The Fort Pitt Museum is a reproduction of a bastion of Fort Pitt, a huge star fort built by the British at the forks of the Ohio after the French abandoned Fort Duquesne in November 1758. The interpretive material focuses on events occurring at the forks of the Ohio; the events at Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity are treated as part of the larger story of the war.

The museum features exhibits, murals, artwork, and several important artifacts of the French and Indian War and the early history of Pittsburgh. It is administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Also at the Fort Pitt site is the blockhouse that was built in 1764 after Pontiac's Rebellion. It is administered by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Fort Ligonier, Westmoreland County

This fort was built near the site of Loyalhanning Indian Town, and it served as a staging area for the Forbes campaign of 1758. It was attacked by the French and Indians before the fall of Fort Duquesne. During Pontiac's Rebellion in 1763 the fort withstood a siege. The site has been archeologically excavated, and the fort was reconstructed in 1954. Operated by the Fort Ligonier Memorial Foundation, the site contains a museum with artifacts from the excavations.

Fort Bedford, Bedford County

Fort Bedford was built during the Forbes campaign of 1758. It served as a supply base for Forbes's army during the march to Fort Duquesne. The fort also withstood a siege during Pontiac's Rebellion in 1763. The current fort museum was built on the same site in 1958 for the fort's bicentennial celebration. It contains exhibits and artifacts. The Fort Bedford Park and Museum were developed by the city

of Bedford and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Bushy Run Battlefield, Westmoreland County

This battlefield site is where Henry Bouquet's army defeated the Indians in a two-day battle on August 5-6, 1763. This victory ended a siege on Fort Pitt and marked the end of Pontiac's Rebellion. Bushy Run Battlefield State Park was established in 1930, and a monument was erected to mark the site of a "flour bag" fort built by Bouquet's troops for defense. A monument on another hill marks the approximate location of 50 soldiers' graves. A museum on site is administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

National Road – Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia

Many resources remain along the National Road. Approximately 80 miles of the road have been surveyed in Pennsylvania, and 205 individual resources have been identified – 95 in Fayette County, 94 in Washington County, and 16 in Somerset County. Many small sections of the original road are adjacent to present-day US 40, having been abandoned when the new highway route was realigned. Original sections of the road can be found in lawns and fields, as well as through wooded areas. Extant resources abound for the 1818-53 peak period of National Road use, as well as for the 1900-39 period of revitalization. The most poorly represented era is from 1854 to 1899. Resources include 19th century bridges, culverts, mileposts, public houses (taverns, inns, hotels), tollhouse complexes, and cottage industries. From the 1930s are overnight accommodations, cabins, hotels, diners and restaurants, and automobile facilities such as a general store, gasoline service stations, auto repair garages, and automobile sales and service garages.

National Park System Areas and National Historic Landmarks

The only other area that is managed by the National Park Service and that relates to the period of the French and Indian War is Fort Stanwix National Monument in New York.

The National Park Service also administers the national historic landmarks program to identify, designate, recognize, and encourage the preservation of buildings, structures, sites, and objects of national importance. The following sites, which are associated with the French

and Indian War, have been designated as national landmarks:

Forks of the Ohio, Pennsylvania
Fort Crown Point, New York
Fort Frederick, Maryland
Fort Halifax, Maine
Fort Loudoun, Tennessee
Fort Ticonderoga, New York
Mackinac Island, Michigan
Mount Vernon, Virginia
Old Deerfield Village, Massachusetts
Old Fort Niagara, New York
Shirley-Eustis House, Massachusetts

NATURAL RESOURCES

Fort Necessity National Battlefield lies within an upland valley between parallel ridges known as Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill. This upland valley is a part of the Allegheny Mountain subregion of the Appalachian Plateau and is known as the southern Laurel Highlands. Chestnut Ridge channels regional urban growth along its western base, thus separating the rural undeveloped "highlands" where the park is from the Uniontown and Connellsville urban corridor.

The area is characterized by a mixture of narrow, steep-sided valleys, interspersed with small open meadows and rolling hillsides. Within the park the land is rolling and well drained except for the relatively wet historic meadow area, known as the Great Meadows. Elevations range from 1,760 feet to 2,325 feet.

The climate is moderate continental, with sharp differences in temperature and precipitation occurring in the mountainous areas and in the valleys and lowlands. The average annual temperature is 49° F., with mean winter and summer temperatures of 27° and 71° respectively. Average annual precipitation is 47 inches; annual snowfall exceeds 100 inches.

SOILS

In Fayette County soils developed in residua derived from folded sedimentary rocks, including sandstones, siltstones, shale, and limestone.

The soil associations, including Philo series soils, are deep, poor to moderately drained, medium textured, level to sloping soils on stream terraces and floodplains. These soils formed in acidic sediments derived from sandstone and shale in upland areas and deposited in stream drainages. At the Fort Necessity site, Philo silt loams maintain deciduous woodlands in riparian areas, and grasses, herbs, and shrubs in the Great Meadows. These soils have some limitations for the development of

structures and parking areas due to wet conditions.

The soil association containing Wharton series soils includes moderately deep, moderately to well drained, medium-textured soils underlain by acidic shale and sandstone bedrock; they occur in upland sites. Wharton series soils formed in material weathered from shale and sandstone, and they are strongly influenced by limestone strata. Wharton silt loam, located in the area of Braddock's grave site, supports a diverse deciduous forest. These soils have slight to moderate limitations for the development of parking areas and trails.

The soil association containing Hazleton series soils includes moderate to deep, moderately to well drained, medium to moderately coarse textured soils formed in material weathered from sandstone and shale, and they contain coarse fragments of sandstone and conglomerate. Hazleton channery loam occurs on the broad tops of hills and mountains, and on upland benches. At the Jumonville site these soils support a diverse deciduous forest. These soils have slight to moderate limitations for the development of structures and parking areas.

MINERALS

Approximately two-thirds of the bituminous coal produced in the United States comes from this region. The area also has producing sources of petroleum, natural gas, zinc, iron, and lead. Over half of the mineral rights at Fort Necessity are nonfederally owned.

SURFACE WATER

Many intermittent streams run through the lower drainages in the park. The perennial streams are Indian Run and Great Meadow Run, which flow through the core historic subzone of the battlefield; Braddock Run at the grave site; and Jumonville Glen stream. Both

of the battlefield site streams were channelized in the late 19th century to facilitate drainage of the meadow area; later, the drainage system was improved by installing trenches and drainage tiles, which remain. This action changed the appearance of the meandering streams, interfered with the hydrology of the area, and most likely resulted in an eventual change in species composition in the meadow.

Five landscaped, man-made ponds have been established in the vicinity of the Great Meadows Center and provide water for fire suppression. These ponds are classified as wetlands by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and development in or adjacent to them must be in accordance with the guidelines of the Department of the Interior for Executive Order 11990.

VEGETATION

Of the 856 acres in the main park area, approximately 263 acres are fallow pasture, meadow, or developed zones. The remaining 603 acres (or 69 percent) are forested: 517 acres (59 percent) are deciduous forest, and 86 acres (10 percent) are coniferous.

The Braddock grave unit contains approximately 21 acres of deciduous forest and 2 acres of landscaped lawn and developed land.

The Jumonville Glen unit contains approximately 24.5 acres of deciduous forest and 1.5 acres of developed land.

At the time of the battle the eastern deciduous forest in this region had reached one of its densest developments in the Alleghenies. The present forest encompasses a large variety of species, but historic records indicate that climax communities of oak, chestnut, hickory, and tulip poplar were predominant in this area, with the battlefield area probably also containing ashes and pines. Also present were stands of hemlock, maple, beech, birch, elm, and walnut, with white pine on northern slopes and in coves. Openings in the forest cover were limited to wetlands and poorly drained marsh areas.

Fort Necessity

Contemporary accounts describe the Great Meadows as one of the largest naturally occurring open spaces in this part of the Laurel Highlands. It was this feature that drew early explorers to the area. The availability of food for livestock and the strategic location prompted Washington to erect his fort here. The physical setting of this natural opening and the surrounding wooded hillsides influenced the dynamics of the battle in 1754 and continued to attract human use.

A study completed in 1970 by Ricardo Torres-Reyes provided information on the appearance of the historic zone at the time of the battle (NPS 1970). He determined that the wet, open meadow was surrounded by a climax eastern deciduous forest. The forest most likely consisted of large and well-spaced trees, which provided a dense canopy that darkened the forest floor. The lack of light also limited the growth of the underbrush, causing little impediment to travel.

The core historic subzone today is a mixed hardwood/conifer forest covering gently sloping hillsides and delineating the open grassy meadow. This area is characterized by deep, well-drained loamy soils, with the lowest points (the meadow area) becoming saturated during periods of heavy rainfall. Over time the forest surrounding the meadow was cut or cleared for settlements, early industrial use, or farming and pasture. Only a few large hardwoods remain on the park lands, perhaps resembling trees present at the time of the battle. With a few exceptions (primarily the pine plantations, which were a commercial venture), most of the trees now in the park are a result of regeneration and plantings by the CCC in the 1930s. Records from the National Archives indicate that the hardwoods planted by the CCC were young trees transplanted from the surrounding woods. The source of the red and scotch pine, the Norway spruce, and the few scattered apple trees which the CCC planted are uncertain; all appear to be roughly 50 to 60 years old, and the even age of these stands sug-

gests a future management concern as they begin to die off.

Today the forest is represented by a patchwork mixture of second- and third-growth deciduous forest, nonnative pine plantations (red pine, Scotch pine, and Norway spruce), and fallow pasturelands. The pasturelands are rapidly being dominated by Morrow honeysuckle, teasel, thistle, and other exotic weeds; hardwood growth is extremely limited. Black cherry is present in all forest stands and has begun to invade parts of the wet meadow. Without a vegetative census of park species, the extent of disruption of native species by exotics cannot be determined. Exotic forbs, including teasel, have invaded the core historic subzone at the Great Meadows. None of the pines in the scattered plantations are native to this region.

Portions of the park that were used as pasture in the 1950s and 1960s and that are not now mowed exhibit signs of early succession to forest cover. Areas that were privately owned and used for pasture until the mid 1970s do not show any significant tree growth, making it difficult to interpret the historical scene. Deer are browsing seedling trees, which may be preventing their reestablishment. In the open areas there is extensive invasion by hawthorn, and on the fringes and wetter areas there is a healthy generation of dogwood.

The 80 or so acres of the Great Meadows are kept open by a program of individual sapling removal, supplemented by infrequent mowing. The reconstructed fort is at the center of Great Meadows, and the surrounding 2 acres have been raised by fill dirt and landscaped, producing a drier surface, maintained as lawn. A shallow pond west of the fort was drained in 1982, and meadow grasses have begun to obscure the dry bed. Narrow stretches of hawthorn and young cherry trees are evidence of three fence rows that ran through the meadow. Along these rows and in one large patch are alder, which records indicate once grew throughout the meadow area.

Over the past years the park staff has been developing a vegetation barrier to screen modern visual intrusions from the core historic subzone. This barrier will also help reduce the noise impacts in the vicinity of US 40. This vegetative barrier will require regular attention to ensure maximum growth in minimum time.

Braddock's Grave

The forest at Braddock's grave is also a mixture of second- and third-growth deciduous trees. In recent years it was disturbed by a state park picnic area, and portions of the old picnic road are still evident.

Jumonville Glen

Jumonville Glen is approximately 7 miles west of Fort Necessity. A dominant rock outcropping and the associated glen, with a gravel access road, are the primary features. The area is covered by a secondary growth of deciduous forest. In 1754 the forest was presumably a climax eastern deciduous forest. Today, the age of the stand at Jumonville Glen is mixed, but it generally appears to be older than that of the CCC plantations.

WILDLIFE

The rich wildlife population, based on diverse habitat and confirmed sightings, is characteristic of that found on farms and woodlands in the eastern United States. Bobcat and black bear have been sighted, and the park supports resident populations of white-tailed deer, ruffed grouse, turkey, gray fox, red and gray squirrels, raccoon, groundhog, skunk, and muskrat.

Common songbird populations include cardinals, juncos, nuthatches, chickadees, doves, blue jays, downy woodpeckers, chimney swifts, robins, and eastern bluebirds. Raptors include broad-winged hawks, and common crows are abundant.

Use of the ponds by migratory waterfowl is insignificant, but green herons, mallards, and wood ducks have been sighted.

THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES

Table 1 lists plant and animal species that have been identified as threatened or endangered by the federal government and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and that live or could live within the park. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicates that except for occasional transient species, no species that is federally listed as threatened or endangered, or

that is proposed for such listing, is known to exist in the park. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry, the Game Commission, and the Fish Commission have provided information about the status of state-listed species.

The bushy St. John's wort and purple bluet both occur within the main unit. Their status is tentatively undetermined.

Areas proposed for development will be surveyed for the presence of federal- and state-listed species, or their critical habitat, before any development occurs.

TABLE 1: ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES

COMMON NAME (SCIENTIFIC NAME)	CLASSIFICATION	
	FEDERAL	STATE
PLANTS GROWING WITHIN THE PARK		
Bushy St. John's wort (<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>)		TU
Purple bluet (<i>Hedyotis purpurea</i>)		TU
ANIMALS POSSIBLY OCCURRING WITHIN THE PARK		
<u>Mammals</u>		
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	E	E
Eastern cougar (<i>Felis concolor cougar</i>)*	E	
Eastern wood rat (<i>Neotoma floridana magister</i>)	C2	T
<u>Birds</u>		
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	E	E
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	E	E
American bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>)		T
Bewick's wren (<i>Thyromanes bewickii altus</i>)	C1	
Least bittern (<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>)		T
Sedge wren (<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>)		T
Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)		E
Upland sandpiper (<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>)		T
<u>Amphibians</u>		
Green salamander (<i>Aneides aeneus</i>)		T

Note: E – endangered species; T – threatened species; TU – tentatively undetermined; C1 – candidate species, pending decision; C2 – candidate species, under review.

* Probably extinct.

SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND VISITOR USE

REGIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Fort Necessity National Battlefield is in Wharton Township, which is predominantly rural. The urban centers of Uniontown and Connellsville have developed in the more rolling hill and plateau country to the west.

The Pittsburgh coal seam, which runs through the region, supported a thriving coal and coke industry for many decades. By the 1970s, however, most of the coal had been mined, and in the early 1980s unemployment rates jumped to over 20 percent. This change in economic conditions also affected park visitation. When coal mining was still viable in the 1960s, there was greater disposable income for families and school districts, and school groups were able to afford more field trips to the park.

Two factors that will influence future economic conditions are additional east-west transportation routes and the recreational tourist industry. At one time US 40 was the major east-west highway, but the opening of the Pennsylvania Turnpike funneled much of the traffic away. The construction of a southwestern extension of the turnpike (from US 48 just east of Morgantown, West Virginia, to connect with I-70 near Washington, Pennsylvania) and a bypass around Uniontown will likely increase traffic on US 40 through Wharton Township.

The Allegheny Mountains are a prime recreation area and will likely attract more and more vacationers from the fast-growing piedmont and coastal areas of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Fayette County and the immediate area offer visitors a number of other natural and cultural resource destinations, in addition to Fort Necessity Battlefield. There are three state parks – Laurel Ridge, Lick Hollow, and Ohiopyle. The Youghiogheny and Cheat rivers provide opportunities for canoeing, kayaking, and rafting. The Youghiogheny Lake National Recreation Area contains several natural sites, such as Bear Run Nature Reserve, Cucumber Falls, Ohiopyle Falls, and Ferncliff Peninsula.

The most notable cultural sites include the Meason House (also the site of the Gist Plantation), Linden Hall, Friendship Hill National Historic Site (administered by Fort Necessity), Fallingwater (the home built by Frank Lloyd Wright), Maxwell Locks and Dam, Searight's Tollhouse, Searight's Fulling Mill, Wharton Furnace, and the Indian Creek Valley Scenic Railroad. Efforts to protect, interpret, and promote the region's industry-related history through America's Industrial Heritage Project will also play a role in future regional visitation.

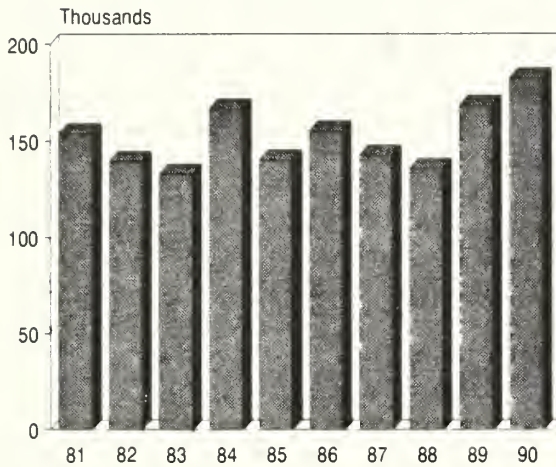
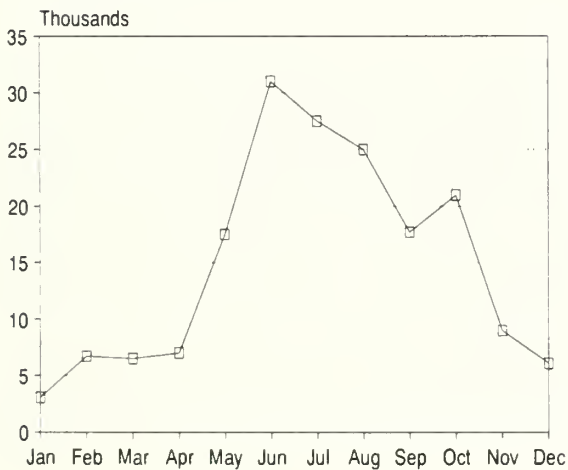
Local, regional, and state agencies and organizations are focusing on these attributes to help diversify their economies. Today local chambers of commerce and economic and tourist promotion agencies are actively encouraging new business and recreation-based development.

PARK VISITATION

Annual visitor use at Fort Necessity National Battlefield has declined from a high of about 310,000 in 1969 to an average of about 150,000 in the 1980s. Several reasons account for this reduction. The opening of Ohiopyle State Park in the 1960s shifted much of the purely recreational visitation away from the battlefield, and the completion of US 48 during the mid 1970s reduced traffic along US 40.

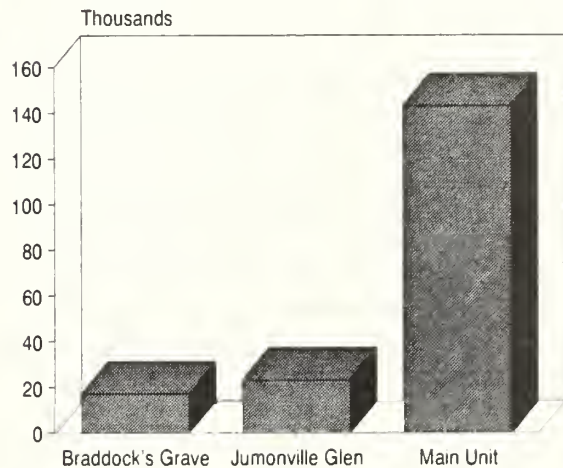
Visitation is now increasing slightly, up from 142,600 in 1988 to 182,000 in 1990 (see figure 1). This trend is expected to continue as a result of more east-west traffic on the new Pennsylvania Turnpike extension and the US 40 bypass around Uniontown.

Visitation is seasonal, with most visitors coming from May through October (see figure 2). About half of the annual visitation occurs during June, July, and August. On a peak summer day the park may receive as many as 1,200 visitors, although 800 is more typical.

FIGURE 1: ANNUAL VISITATION, 1981–1990**FIGURE 2: VISITATION BY MONTH – 1990**

Summer visitors are primarily families, including regional residents on weekend trips and out-of-state tourists on extended trips. More retired persons come during the fall, especially on weekends. October weekends are very busy due to fall color viewing. Winter visitation is light, with an average of about 80 visitors a day, but during bad weather the park may get no visitors. Visitation increases substantially for the candlelight tours of Mount Washington Tavern during the Christmas holidays and when there is snow for cross-country skiing. Spring visitation depends on the weather until May, when most school groups arrive.

About 50 percent of the visitors are from the local region (within 100 miles), about 48 percent are from other parts of the country, and about 2 percent are from foreign countries. About 40 percent of the visitors use nonpersonal interpretive services, and about 30 percent attend ranger-led activities. Most visitors go to the main park unit; only about 20 percent go to Braddock's grave or Jumonville Glen (see figure 3).

FIGURE 3: VISITATION BY SITE – 1990

Less than 1 percent of the visitors are physically disabled, and a similar percentage are non-English speaking. Approximately 5 percent are minorities. Organized group tours, senior citizens, and school groups make up about 10 percent of the area's visitation.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Recreational activities at Fort Necessity are secondary to the commemorative purpose of the park. Camping was phased out in the mid-1970s, when new facilities were available at Ohiopyle State Park and nearby private campgrounds. Organized groups are still permitted to camp if they participate in a four-hour conservation work project. The picnic area has modest but steady use throughout the summer, primarily by local residents. One section has been modified to be completely usable by visitors in wheelchairs.

About 5 miles of trail are maintained in the main park unit. One trail segment uses part of the old Braddock Road trace, and other segments pass through forested areas and open fields, offering a sense of the wilderness set-

ting as well as views of the Great Meadows and nearby ridges. During winter trails are used for cross-country skiing, but they are not mechanically groomed.



GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

OVERVIEW

The general management plan will create a quality historical and interpretive setting for visitors to learn firsthand about early episodes in American colonial history and westward expansion. They will be able to explore isolated sites and trails that evoke the character of the 18th century wilderness and the challenges it presented. Stories of historical events and people will bring to life the struggles and aspirations of the American colonists, as well as the international conflicts that affected their lives. Interpreting the skirmish at Jumonville Glen and the battle at Great Meadows will provide an important perspective on how seemingly minor events helped shape our nation's future.

To support the interpretive program, information and orientation will be clearly presented so visitors can quickly choose how to spend their time. Recreational opportunities, while not related to the park's historical mission or pur-

pose, will add a wider dimension to the visitor experience by providing opportunities to picnic, hike, and cross-country ski. Access for visitors with physical disabilities will be provided wherever possible, as will adequate parking for all vehicle types.

Fort Necessity's current legislation has a very narrow focus regarding historical themes. Basically its purpose is to commemorate the battle at Fort Necessity as the early event that shaped George Washington's character and his abilities as a military leader. It provides no guidance for the Mount Washington Tavern and related National Road story, Jumonville Glen, or Braddock's Road. If legislation is proposed in the future to address land protection needs, it would be appropriate to provide legislative guidance for managing these other important resources and to broaden the park's major themes.

VISITOR USE

Visitor use and interpretive opportunities will consist primarily of information and orientation services, on-site interpretive exhibits, trails, and occasional special programs and interpretive walks. Hours of operation at the visitor center and Mount Washington Tavern will be extended to ensure both facilities are open to the public eight hours a day; this will require additional staffing. Current recreational activities will continue to be available, as long as park resources are not damaged or the visitor experience of the historic sites is not compromised. These activities include picnicking, group camping, cross-country skiing, and hiking. Programs will be provided for the sensory and mentally impaired.

INTERPRETATION

The park's major interpretive themes include the following:

The story of George Washington's activities in the western Pennsylvania wilderness from 1753 to 1758, and how those activities and events influenced both the life and career of Washington and the development of our nation – To adequately interpret this theme, Washington's activities will be placed in the historical context of the worldwide conflict between the British and French during the latter half of the 18th century.

The overall French and Indian War and the impacts that war had on North American culture – The roles the Indians played in the French and Indian War, especially at Fort Necessity, will be covered. What Indian groups participated? What motivated their choice of allies? What were the long-range impacts of the war on their cultures?

The epilogues to the French and Indian War – Themes will include the aftermath that led to the American Revolution; the

role of the National Road in westward expansion, along with the beginning of federal financing of interstate transportation; and the evolution of Fort Necessity as a national park system area.

Various types of interpretive media and programs will convey specific themes; however, the following interpretive goals will provide overall guidance for interpretation throughout the battlefield.

Interpret the French and British struggle on the world and North American scenes to set the stage for the events that unfolded at Fort Necessity.

Interpret the events that occurred in and around the park, the role George Washington played, and how those events affected the international scene.

Interpret how the events of 1753-58 influenced George Washington in his development as a national and a world figure.

Interpret major impacts the French and Indian War had on North America's culture.

Interpret the role the Indians played in the French and Indian War, especially at Fort Necessity, and provide some insight into their motivations and the impact of the war on their culture.

Interpret the importance of the National Road in westward expansion and the beginning of federal financing of interstate transportation.

Interpret the evolution of Fort Necessity as a national park system site.

Various approaches will be used to achieve these goals and to integrate them so as to produce a unified and easily understandable story that will tie together the park's cultural

resources. The general scope of visitor center media and content are discussed below. An interpretive prospectus is included in this document, and it provides a more detailed discussion of interpretive themes, media, and content.

Visitor Center

A new visitor center will be the primary interpretive facility for the park. Visitors will be oriented to the park and will receive information about interpretive and recreational opportunities. Interpretive media in the center will help visitors learn about the various events and detached units of the park, focusing on the historical context of the French and British struggle and the impacts this struggle had on North American culture. Visitors will also be encouraged to explore other French and Indian War sites in western Pennsylvania.

An audiovisual presentation will place the activities of George Washington in western Pennsylvania in the historical context of the worldwide conflict between the British and French during the latter half of the 18th century. In a sense it will provide both a prologue and an epilogue to the local events associated with the French and Indian War.

Exhibits will complement the audiovisual presentation by highlighting specific historical aspects. Some exhibits will emphasize the skirmish at Jumonville Glen, the battle at Fort Necessity, the Braddock campaign, and the Forbes campaign. These may take the form of an interactive map coupled with some LED circuits or an audiovisual unit.

Another exhibit will present an overview of the French and Indian War. It will encourage visitors to see the related sites, especially those in western Pennsylvania, such as Fort Ligonier, Bushy Run Battlefield, and Fort Pitt.

The combatants – who they were, where they came from, what role they played, and what was the long-term result of their involvement – will be the subject of another exhibit. Where

these events happened and why they happened there will also be explained.

To describe the importance of the National Road, the evolution of the transportation corridor from Nemacolin's trail to Washington's road to Braddock's road and finally to the National Road will be highlighted. This exhibit will also direct visitors to Mount Washington Tavern to learn more about the era of the National Road.

The ultimate results of the events that started at Jumonville Glen will be the focus of another exhibit. It will emphasize how these events led to a revolutionary war and the founding of a new nation.

Fort Necessity as a unit of the national park system will also be interpreted. An exhibit will cover two different reconstructions of the fort and how archeology has helped identify the location, size, and shape of the actual fort. The history of the fort's memorialization by groups such as the Daughters of the American Revolution will be depicted through the original plaques, which will be displayed on an outdoor wall near the entrance.

Wayside Exhibits

New outdoor wayside exhibits throughout the park will interpret specific events on-site. Each exhibit will be understandable on its own while also contributing to an overall understanding of the historical events. A wayside exhibit plan will be prepared to guide the specific exhibit content. The existing cast-aluminum waysides will be removed. As previously mentioned, a few historic bronze plaques and cast-metal markers from the 1930s will be displayed at the visitor center to document the history of the park's beginnings.

Great Meadows

The reconstructed Fort Necessity and the Great Meadows battlefield will remain the primary interpretive focus. Here visitors will see the solitary fort surrounded by meadow and

forest, and they will learn about the struggle. The story will concentrate on the overwhelming French and Indian forces, the debilitating conditions the colonists fought under, the ambiguous surrender terms, and the impact this fight had on motivating the English to increase their investment and involvement in the struggle by sending additional troops under General Braddock to take Fort Duquesne. It is important that visitors be told through the interpretive program that the fort is a reconstruction.

The Braddock Road Corridor

A trail will be developed within a corridor that will include sections of the Braddock Road trace and will connect the fort site with Braddock's grave and Jumonville Glen. The trail will offer interested visitors the opportunity to retrace much of the route followed by George Washington on the night of May 27, 1754, when he went to investigate the French contingent camped 7 miles away. It will also be the primary resource from which to interpret the Braddock campaign and its significance. Remnant sections of the road are in isolated wooded settings, helping create the ambience of wilderness and fostering an understanding of the isolation and challenge of traveling under those conditions.

Braddock's Grave

Visitors will be encouraged to visit Braddock's grave, which can be reached on the Braddock Road trail or by vehicle. At the grave site the broad story of Braddock's campaign will be interpreted, with opportunities to see part of the Braddock Road, the area in the road where his remains were found, and the current grave site and monument. Those who want to hike only part of the historic road trail may start here.

An interpretive shelter or kiosk will incorporate the rock monolith and historic bronze plaque, which are now at the edge of the parking area. Exhibits in the kiosk will interpret the significance of the Braddock Road and the remaining

segment, and they will show the campaign route of General Braddock and the general location of various Braddock campsites. Braddock's death and burial, with the later discovery of the remains and reburial at the monument site, will also be described. A separate small wayside will mark the location of the original burial site on the old trace. The kiosk will also contain a trailhead wayside for the Braddock Road trail, showing the route and distances to both Jumonville Glen and Great Meadows.

Jumonville Glen

More than any other site at the park, Jumonville Glen evokes the isolated feeling of wilderness and the impression that little has changed over the last two centuries. Visitors will park approximately 1/5 mile away and walk along an open wooded path to the glen. Interpretive waysides or a ranger-led program will foster an appreciation for the impact that skirmish had on world history.

An interpretive shelter or kiosk with a restroom will be constructed at the edge of the new parking area. It will contain trailhead waysides for both the Braddock Road trail and the Jumonville Glen trail. Additional exhibits will cover the story of the Jumonville Glen skirmish and its outcome.

The stone staircase that is set into a cleft in the glen cliff will be removed to eliminate a safety hazard and another modern intrusion on the historical setting. The staircase was initially constructed of wood and then was replaced with stone. The Sons of the American Revolution, who were the previous property owners, are thought to have built the staircase, but the construction date is not known.

Mount Washington Tavern/National Road

The Mount Washington Tavern offers visitors opportunities for two levels of interpretation. Both are being attempted within the structure. The first level is the broad interpretation of the

National Road story – the history of the road and associated remaining structures, its importance to westward expansion, and the centralization of the U.S. government and federal funding of interstate transportation routes. The second level concentrates on life along the National Road in its heyday, a facet that is more exciting to visitors. Interpreters tell about traveling difficulties, the types of travelers on the road, the people who stayed at the tavern, the way their meals were served, and what the beds were like.

Both levels of interpretation will continue to be provided in the tavern for the short term. A reconnaissance study for the National Road will determine the appropriate location for interpreting the entire National Road story. Once that decision has been made, the tavern will be used solely to interpret life along the National Road. Here interpreters will tell what it was like to travel on the road and stay in a tavern. Rooms, including the dining room and bed-

rooms, will be restored and refurnished to support this aspect of the interpretive program. No interpretive media will be located within the tavern.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A visitor's experience at Fort Necessity will typically be comprised of a combination of activities of both a historical and nonhistorical nature. Recreational opportunities will include sight-seeing, exploration of the area's historical resources, interpretive activities, hiking, group camping, picnicking, cross-country skiing (depending on snow conditions), as well as informal natural history activities like bird watching, wildflower identification, and autumn color viewing. Natural history activities will help visitors enjoy the wilderness-like areas of the park on their own, or during an occasional scheduled interpretive event.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The park's natural and cultural resources will be managed in an integrated fashion that will better reflect their interdependence. Even though the park was established to commemorate historical events, its natural resources are a major component in the overall park experience. Plant and animal species will be managed to help maintain their health and diversity within the ecosystem, and to ensure the continuation of rare, threatened, or endangered species. The vegetative conditions that existed during the historical period will be reestablished whenever feasible. An integrated resource management plan, scheduled to be completed in 1991, will expand on and be consistent with the recommendations of this general management plan. Present resource conditions are described in "The Park Environment" section, and threatened and endangered species are listed.

The actions described below emphasize an accelerated program for resource research, management, and interpretation.

CARRYING CAPACITY

The carrying capacity of the Great Meadows area, Braddock's grave, and Jumonville Glen will be based on the parking capacity of each site. Because of the size, resource limitations at the grave site and glen, and the desired visitor experience, parking areas will be sized to help ensure that visitor use at any one time does not overwhelm the resources and facilities. This will also be important in trying to create a wilderness-like character at Jumonville Glen. (See the development concept plan maps.)

GREAT MEADOWS

The historical setting at the Great Meadows and Fort Necessity will be reestablished to recreate the ambience of the natural environment and general appearance of the frontier fort in 1754. Except for provisions to accommodate

visitor use – for example, limited paved walkways, interpretive media, and a new access road to the tavern – other modern intrusions (utility structures in the field, park housing, or development along the National Road) will not be allowed within immediate view of the fort or Mount Washington Tavern. Intrusive elements will be removed or hidden with vegetation (native species will be used whenever possible). The new tavern access road and parking lot will be designed to blend into the wooded slope so they will not be major visual intrusions during the peak visitor season. The park will continue to work cooperatively with local governments and landowners to ensure that any new developments outside the boundary do not visually or audibly intrude on the Great Meadows battlefield area.

To identify the location of the original treeline along the Great Meadows and the original vegetative composition of both the meadow and the forest, pollen samples are being taken from soil cores, and the results are being used in combination with historical descriptions of the area. Two more years of research are needed at the current rate of work to determine the original treeline throughout the battlefield area. Phytolith studies may also be needed.

Based on the research results, the park will begin an extensive revegetation program. Priorities for revegetation will reflect the park's most critical needs for conveying the story of the battle. A cultural landscape report will be prepared for both the tavern and the Great Meadows area to help guide revegetation, but its preparation should not prevent timely action in reforesting the hillside overlooking the fort.

The east-facing hillside above the fort is one area where some planting has occurred and failed. More experimentation is needed to identify what factors are preventing successful plant establishment. Possibilities are deer browsing and growth-inhibiting chemicals produced by *Solidago*, *Aster*, and *Dennstaedtin punctilobula*. Wherever possible, native species

identified as part of the original forest complex will be used in reforestation.

Due to the large number of native tree species that will be needed, the park and the Mid-Atlantic regional office may participate in the cooperative plant materials program between the Soil Conservation Service and National Park Service. This program provides an opportunity to obtain large quantities of healthy plant stock that have been propagated from local species, which helps to ensure the materials' successful adaptation to the site. Otherwise the park will need to contract with professional nurseries for plant stock.

Research will be conducted to identify the original stream configuration in the Great Meadows and to determine the feasibility of de-channelizing the stream as part of restoring the historic landscape. It is unlikely that dechannelizing the stream will be sufficient to restore original moisture conditions in the Great Meadows. Recent testing has revealed that drainage tiles and trenching were also used. Returning the stream to its former course could bring the stream closer to the fort site, potentially affecting the reconstructed fort.

Additional research into the size of fort earthworks will determine whether the historic scene is being correctly represented. Any needed changes will be made, and efforts to maintain the earthworks in a more historic appearance will be attempted. The fort will continue to be presented as a restoration, and regular replacement of the fort's oak logs approximately every seven years will be necessary. The lawn around the fort will be modified to eliminate the strongly defined lawn-meadow edge. Times between mowings will be increased, and the mowing line staggered. Some lawn will be retained to allow visitors easy access around the fort and earthworks.

The five man-made landscaped ponds near the Great Meadows Center are identified as wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory. No filling of these ponds can occur without a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in accordance with section 404 of the Clean

Water Act. Draining these ponds is allowable, provided the fill material does not enter the watercourse. At least one pond will be retained as a fire suppression water source. If the Braddock Road alignment is uncovered at this location, a culvert is permissible under the Corps of Engineers nationwide permit for minor road crossings.

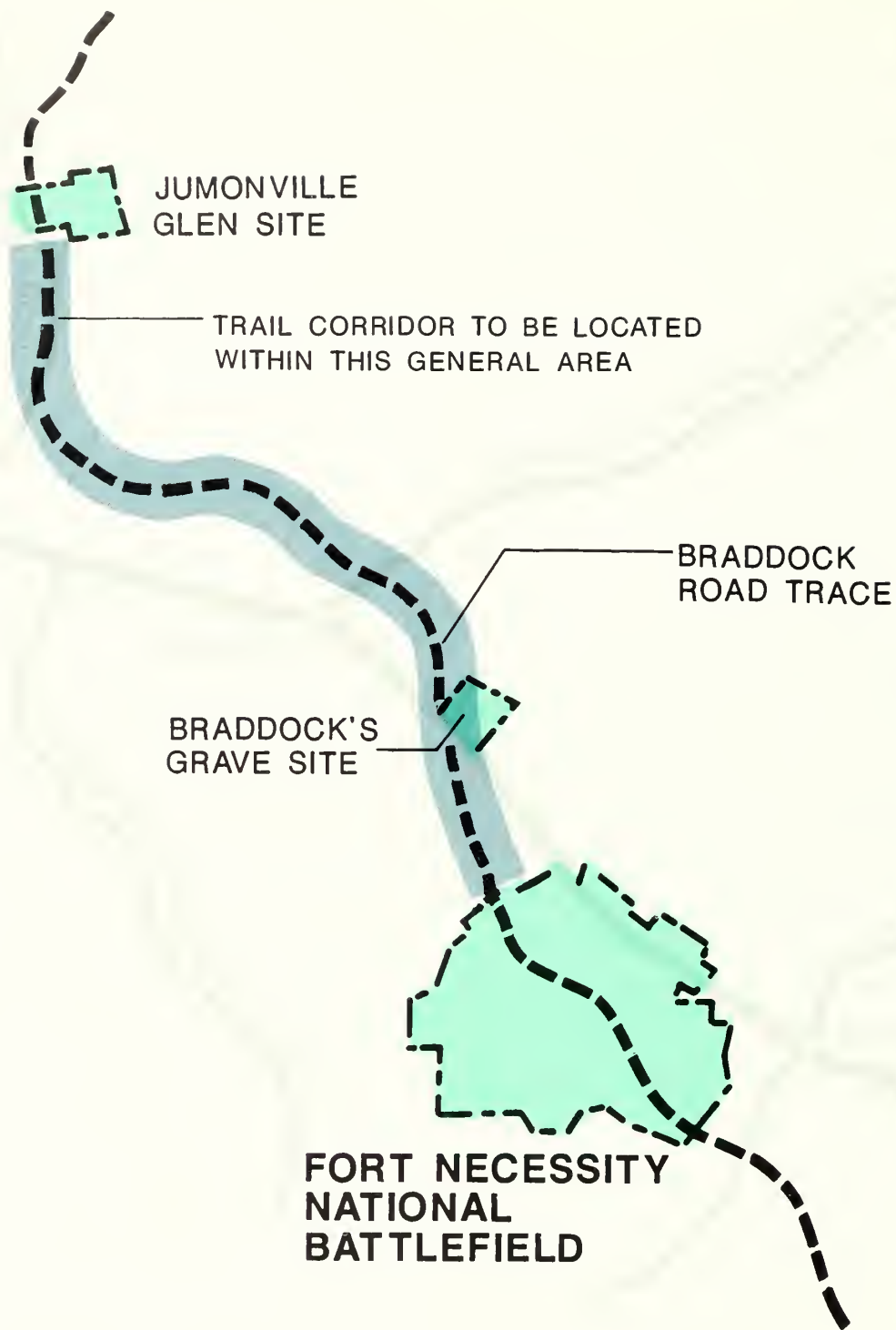
A forest management plan will be prepared to guide management efforts. This is particularly necessary where large areas were planted and there is the potential for an extensive even-age die-off in the future. Also, the impact of the gypsy moth and how the park should manage hazardous trees will be addressed.

The park will upgrade its program of research into environmental conditions and trends within the park by collecting and contracting out for data related to acid rain, stream quality, plant and animal populations, and exotic plant control.

THE BRADDOCK ROAD

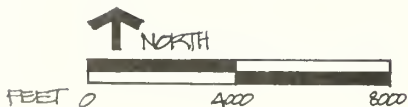
The Braddock Road between the main park unit and Jumonville Glen retains considerable integrity in areas, while in others it has been destroyed by development. Proposals have been made periodically to protect this resource and to establish it as a trail connecting the three park units. Under this general management plan a historic Braddock Road corridor will be established. The exact location of the trace along its entire length is not known, and research of historical documents and existing surveys will aid in identifying its alignment. In addition, some aboveground surveying and archeological testing may be needed to clarify the road's location and to determine the integrity of its remains.

Historic sites along the corridor and associated with Washington's and Braddock's activities, such as Orchard Camp, Rock Fort, and Half Kings Rock, will be included in protection efforts.



BRADDOCK ROAD CORRIDOR

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Various land protection options will be pursued with property owners before establishing the corridor, and no specific alignment is proposed at this time. Wherever possible, road segments that retain integrity and a relatively wilderness-like setting will be included in the corridor, with enough of a buffer on either side to ensure protection from development. The corridor will bypass developed areas or areas where the trace has been built on so as to avoid conflicts between hikers and property owners. The final length and width of the corridor will depend on negotiations with property owners and the land protection methods used.

NATIONAL ROAD

The National Road represents an important period in the growth of the United States and the centralization of the federal government. The alignment of US 40 generally follows the original course of the National Road, with some adjustments over the years. Structures such as taverns, tollhouses, and bridges remain intact, and many old road markers can still be found. Some of the bypassed sections of the road's original alignment can also be found. Of these resources, some receive state or federal protection, but many others are privately owned and are not specifically protected.

A reconnaissance study will be conducted to fully assess the significance of the road and its resources between Cumberland, Maryland, and Wheeling, West Virginia. A history study will be one component of this effort, and it will help determine the significance of the associations, events, and personalities connected with the road, thus providing information for resource management and interpretation.

The reconnaissance study will take advantage of previous research and studies, and it will discuss strategies to protect and interpret the National Road resources within the tri-state corridor. Protection may include establishing a commemorative corridor managed either by the National Park Service or by a cooperative federal, tri-state, and local initiative to protect and interpret the road and its resources. Study

efforts will be coordinated with Pennsylvania's ongoing efforts to establish a state heritage park.

If the reconnaissance study determines that the road merits further protection and interpretation, locations for administrative and interpretive facilities will be identified. A final determination about how Fort Necessity relates to the National Road will also be made in the study.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A historic resource study, augmented by selective archeological testing, will be done to answer questions about potential and known resources. The study will be comprehensive in order to reduce costs, eliminate duplicative background research, and ensure cogency. Questions to be answered include

- the location of occupation, battle activity, and graves at Great Meadows, Jumonville Glen, and Dunbar's camp
- the type, size, and location of the Mount Washington Tavern outbuildings
- the location of the original bed of the National Road near Mount Washington Tavern
- the location of the Orchard camp, part of which may be on park land
- the history of the Braddock Road – when and how it was used, its location inside and outside park boundaries, and the history and sites of associated businesses, such as the Inks and Rue England taverns
- the history of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) at Fort Necessity – its contributions and the significance of remaining structures

The comprehensive study will consolidate information on general historical trends, such as population and ethnicity, economics, industry,

and trade. It will detail the history of properties and the ownership of parcels within the park from the earliest historic records up to the present. Oral history techniques will be used to gather data about artifact collecting over the years from potentially significant archeological sites. This information may be vital to appropriate field research. Oral histories will also be taken to gather information about other recent activities in and around the park.

An archeological overview and assessment will be carried out to determine the location and significance of other park resources. Also, archeological testing at all development sites will be conducted before construction.

A historic structure report, a historic structure preservation guide, and a historic furnishings study (consistent with interpretation needs) will be prepared for Mount Washington Tavern.

HISTORIC OBJECTS

To ensure the proper management of historic objects in the park's collection, the provisions of the existing "Scope of Collection Statement" will be implemented. Also, a collection management plan, a storage plan, and a condition survey will be written and implemented. Space in the visitor center will be provided for work space and storage of the curatorial collection.

CULTURAL RESOURCE COMPLIANCE

The National Park Service began the process of consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Pennsylvania state historic preservation officer under a programmatic memorandum of agreement in effect since 1981 among the two federal agencies and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

A new programmatic memorandum of agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers went into effect in August

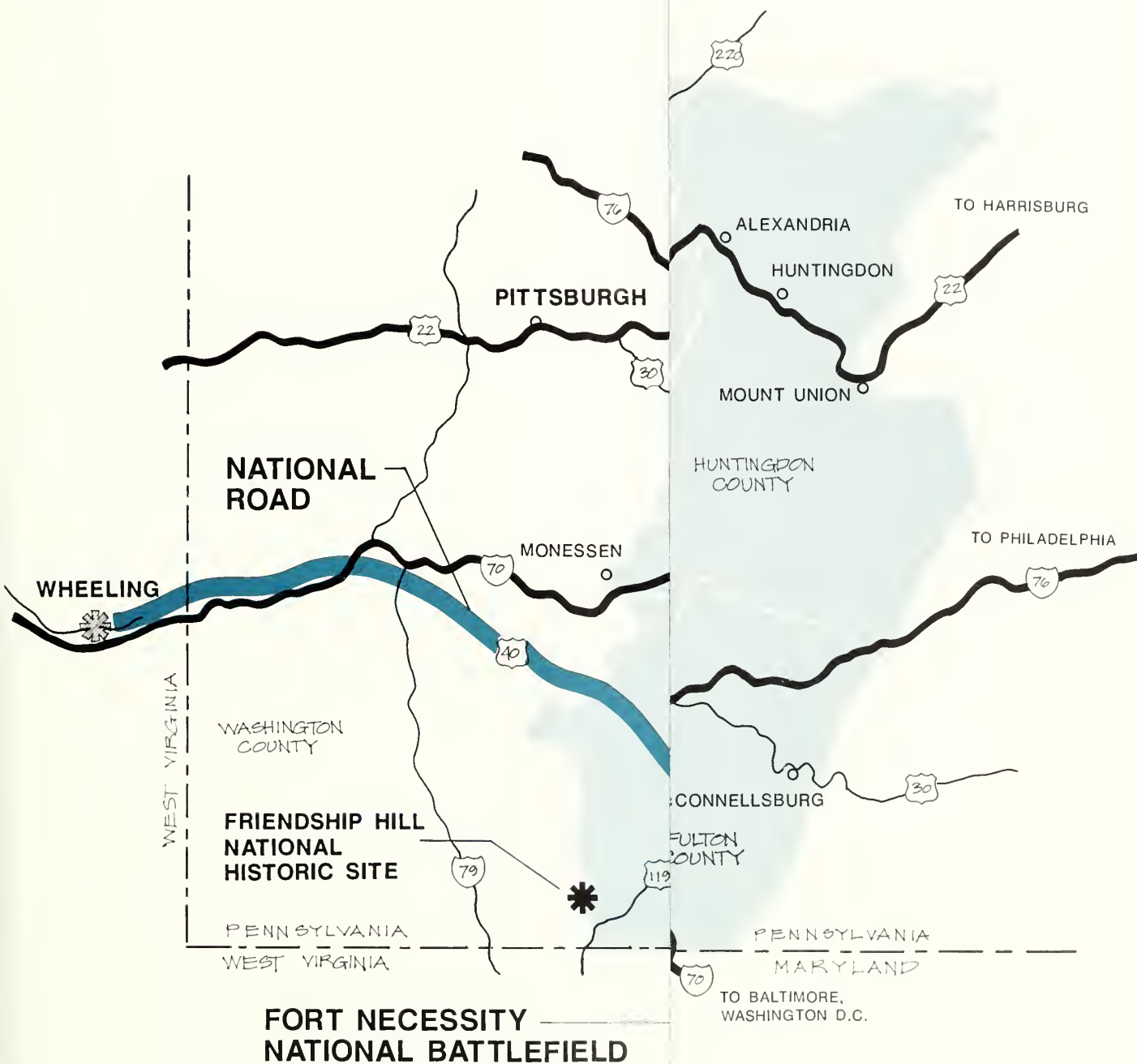
1990. The new agreement identifies several programmatic exclusions that are not subject to further review by either the advisory council or the state historic preservation officer. All other actions identified must be reviewed by the state historic preservation officer under the advisory council's "Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Resources" (36 CFR 800) before they are implemented. Appendix E lists all actions discussed in this plan and identifies whether or not they are excluded from further review.

When a project discussed in this document reaches the design phase, a form to assess actions having an effect on cultural resources (form XXX) is prepared. If the project is programmatically excluded from further review, no other consultation is needed. However, if it is not, further consultation with the state historic preservation officer and the advisory council is required under the advisory council's regulations (36 CFR 800.4-6).

MINERALS

The National Park Service owns approximately half of the mineral resources within Fort Necessity. The remaining minerals are nonfederally owned. Like most national park system units, Fort Necessity is closed to mineral entry, leasing, or development except where lands and mineral interests are privately owned. Mineral rights titles will be researched for the entire park to document the location of nonfederally owned subsurface rights. As long as these interests remain privately owned, their owners possess the rights of any other owners to occupy, develop, or otherwise use their property.

Mineral development in and adjacent to the park is of concern because of potential impacts to park resources and visitors, including impacts to wildlife, vegetation, water quality, air quality, and cultural and historic resources. For example, attempts to reclaim sites adjacent to park units often result in the introduction of exotic plant species, thereby adversely affecting the vegetative composition within the units.



NATIONAL ROAD

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NATIONAL ROAD

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DSC • 336 • 2002BA • MAY 91

Cumulative impacts on park visitors may include air quality degradation, visual intrusions, odor, and increased noise.

Oil and Gas

There are approximately 518 acres of nonfederally owned oil and gas rights within Fort Necessity National Battlefield. The National Park Service uses regulations contained at 36 CFR 9B to control nonfederal oil and gas development within units of the national park system. The regulations apply whenever access to the site is on, across, or through federally owned or controlled lands, and they apply to all activities associated with oil and gas exploration, development, production, on-site storage, transport or processing of petroleum, construction of pipelines, and use of approved access roads.

The regulations require the operator to submit a plan of operations, which must be reviewed and approved by the National Park Service and which provides a means for the Park Service to analyze how proposed activities would affect the preservation, use, and management of park resources.

Coal

There are approximately 126 acres of privately owned coal rights within Fort Necessity. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1978 (30 USC 1201 et seq.) prohibits surface coal mining within units of the national park system, subject to valid existing rights. It also prohibits surface coal mining operations adjacent to parks where these operations would adversely affect any "publicly owned park" unless approval was given by the agency with jurisdiction over the park. In the event coal development is proposed within Fort Necessity, the operator must submit a plan of operations in compliance with requirements established by the state of Pennsylvania and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

Sand and Gravel

There are no nonfederally owned sand and gravel operations within the park. Because sand and gravel rights are generally transferred with the surface (rather than mineral) estate, and because the National Park Service owns all of the surface estate within the park boundary, it is unlikely that nonfederal sand and gravel development will be an issue in the future.

Abandoned Mineral Lands

Given that mineral development has occurred in the Fort Necessity area, there is potential for abandoned mineral lands in and near the park. Abandoned mineral lands are of concern because of potential problems, including unsafe openings (shafts, adits, tunnels, etc.), deteriorated surface and subsurface structures, toxic gases, unconsolidated (shifting) ground, extensive surface subsidence, explosives, abandoned machinery or equipment, and unplugged or leaking oil and gas wells. Abandoned mine lands are particularly dangerous because park visitors, curious about the mine or the history of the area, simply do not recognize the dangers. Abandoned mine sites within Fort Necessity will be inventoried, and mitigating measures will be developed to protect visitors and park resources.

External Threats

Current mineral development adjacent to the park has the potential to affect park resources and the visitor experience. External mineral development contributes to the cumulative impacts of increasing development pressure of all types adjacent to the park. Although the National Park Service has little control over external mineral development, the tracking and monitoring of such development is critical to ensuring the protection of park resources.

LAND MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

MANAGEMENT ZONING

The entire park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is therefore a historic zone. This zone encompasses primary as well as secondary historic features, including all of Fort Necessity National Battlefield, the Braddock Road (which passes through the park along an east-west orientation), and the Mount Washington Tavern (which was built in 1827-28 and embodies the National Road story of the early 1800s). Braddock's grave and Jumonville Glen are also included within the historic zone. The topography and the vegetation of Jumonville Glen figured prominently in the 1754 skirmish. Subzones have been defined for the core historic area, natural resources, and development (see the Management Zones map).

The core historic subzone is that area of each park unit encompassing most of the primary and secondary historic features, including the cultural landscape. In the main unit most of this subzone is within the original boundary of George Washington's land patent. This subzone will be managed primarily to protect and interpret historic resources and landscapes.

The natural subzone is less significant for its cultural resources and will be managed primarily to ensure the health and viability of plant and animal life, and to screen visual and audible intrusions from the core historic areas.

The development subzone is a minimum area set aside to provide the services to meet visitor and park management needs. These areas include access roads, parking areas, utility rights-of-way, information and interpretation facilities, maintenance facilities, picnic and group camping areas, park residences, and life estate residences.

LAND PROTECTION

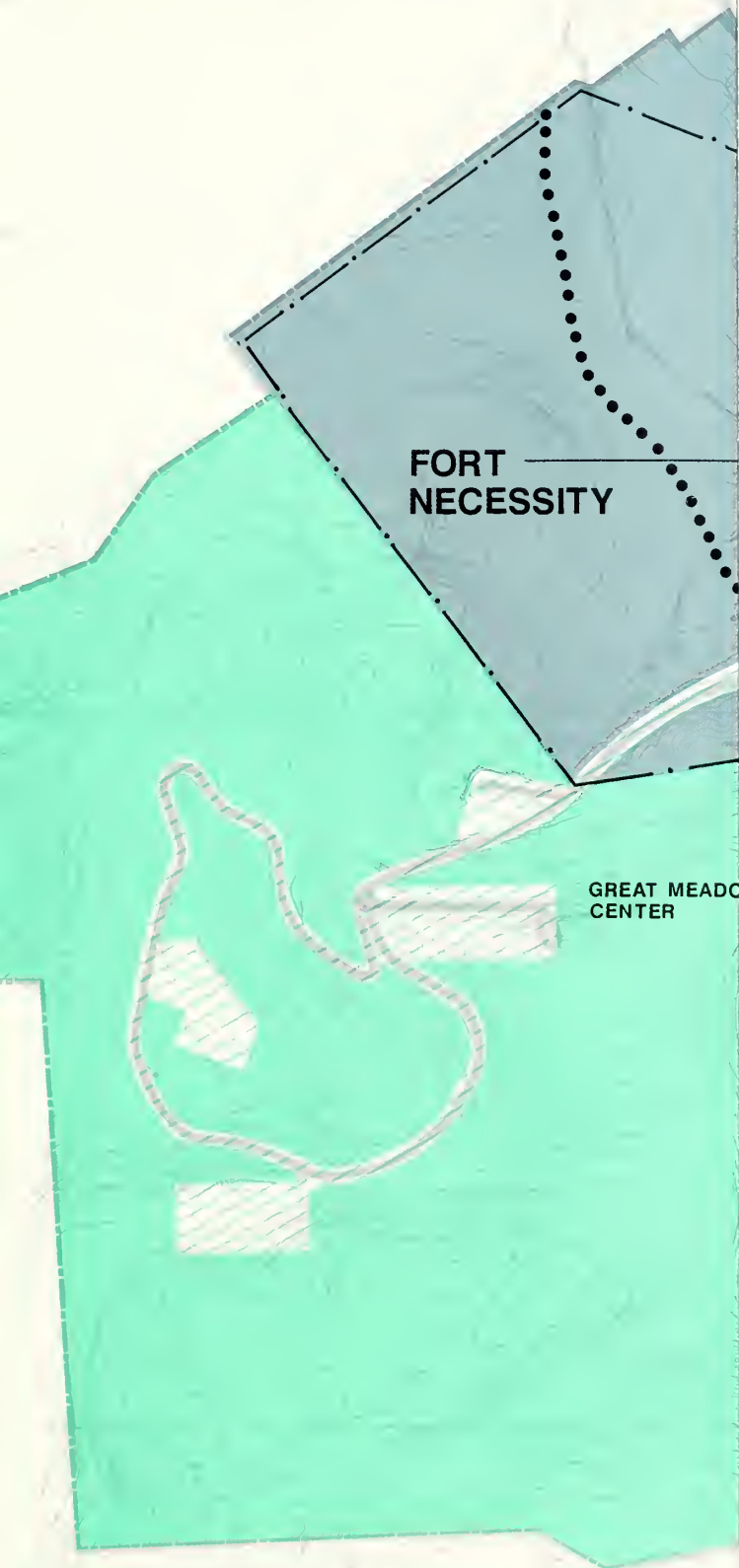
Jumonville Glen is a critical resource for interpreting the story of the skirmish fought there and the remote wilderness-like conditions typically encountered in western Pennsylvania around the time of the French and Indian War. Maintaining the glen's natural character is of key importance to the integrity of this site and to the interpretation of the story. Not all of the land believed to be associated with the skirmish itself is included within the park boundary. Furthermore, housing development, logging, and natural gas drilling are occurring in the vicinity, and if these activities move nearer the park boundary, the site's character and related historic resources could be destroyed.

Dunbar's camp, a site directly associated with the Braddock campaign, is within this area. Most of this site is outside the park, and much of it is on the property of the Jumonville Training Center. This site is not now interpreted by the National Park Service, and its integrity has been affected by collectors.

To preserve the quiet, wooded, and relatively remote character of the glen, approximately 150 acres surrounding the site need to be protected from activities that would compromise those qualities. The acreage is comprised of two privately owned, adjacent properties. The Visually Sensitive Areas map shows those lands important for protecting the glen. The topographic relief shows areas that could be visible to visitors as they approach the glen and from the main viewing areas at the glen. It is these shaded areas that would be the most sensitive to degradation from other activities, such as building, mining, or logging. At least partially included in the north acreage is Dunbar's camp.

A variety of methods exist to protect land, for example, fee-simple acquisition, cooperative agreements, and scenic easements. The National Park Service will develop land protection strategies for Jumonville Glen using one or

TO UNIONTOWN



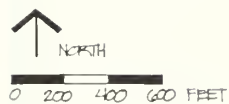
CORE HISTORIC SUBZONE

NATURAL SUBZONE

DEVELOPMENT SUBZONE

WASHINGTON'S PATENT

NOTE: ENTIRE PARK IS A HISTORIC ZONE



MANAGEMENT ZONES FORT NECESSITY

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TO UNIONTOWN

US 40

MOUNT WASHINGTON TAVERN

FORT
NECESSITY

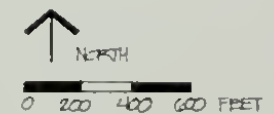
GREAT MEADOWS
CENTER

BRADDOCK ROAD

TO FARMINGTON

- CORE HISTORIC SUBZONE
- NATURAL SUBZONE
- DEVELOPMENT SUBZONE
- WASHINGTON'S PATENT

NOTE: ENTIRE PARK IS A HISTORIC ZONE



MANAGEMENT ZONES FORT NECESSITY

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FSC • 206 • 0004A • SEPT '00



more of these approaches. If a future boundary expansion authorizes the inclusion of additional acreage at Jumonville Glen, the park's *Land*

Protection Plan will be amended to address these land protection strategies and their implementation.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

To minimize safety problems for visitors entering the park from US 40 and to provide adequate sight distances, the main park entrance will be redesigned, and access to Mount Washington Tavern will be relocated. The main park entrance road will become the only access for both the visitor center/fort area and the tavern. US 40 at the park entrance will be widened to allow for a left turn lane for west-bound traffic (so that through-traffic is not impeded) and a deceleration lane for east-bound traffic. The US 40 bridge over Great Meadow Run will not require widening as a part of these changes; however, bridge improvements by the state are scheduled for the near future.

The park entrance road will lead visitors to the new visitor center and will require a new bridge over Great Meadow Run.

The new access road to Mount Washington Tavern will lead from the park entrance road to a new parking area. This road will generally follow an abandoned powerline right-of-way and will accommodate two-way traffic, including buses. The new parking area at the tavern will be designed to allow smooth circulation for recreation vehicles and buses (see the Development Concepts map). Access to the tavern for visitors with physical disabilities will be by means of a path from the parking lot and around the back and side of the tavern.

The present tavern access and parking area along US 40 will be eliminated, and landscaping along US 40 will ensure that vehicles do not pull directly off the highway to where the original parking area was located.

FORT NECESSITY

Visitor Center

A new 6,700-square-foot visitor center will be constructed south of the present visitor center

so as to be out of view of the fort but within easy walking distance. It will provide space for an expanded interpretive program and additional room for operations (interpretation, natural and cultural resource projects, library, and office space.) The facility will be fully accessible to physically disabled visitors. (See appendix F for space estimates.)

The new visitor center will be visible from US 40, giving visitors an immediate destination once they turn into the park. The parking area will have 77 spaces, including five spaces for buses and recreation vehicles (RVs). This figure is based on current visitation levels for May through October and an anticipated increase in visitation during the 1990s.

As vehicles enter the parking area, passengers can be dropped off by a pedestrian bridge, giving them a pleasant waiting and transition area before crossing over Great Meadow Run and entering the visitor center. A small cluster of picnic tables by the stream will provide a natural setting for visitors wanting a quick lunch.

The visitor center will be designed so that it can be expanded for more comprehensive interpretation of the National Road, if that is recommended by future studies. Once the new facility has been completed, the present visitor center will be removed.

Two trails will begin at the visitor center. One will lead to the fort and will be accessible to visitors in wheelchairs. A second trail will connect with the existing trail to Mount Washington Tavern, but because of its length and steepness, it will not be wheelchair accessible.

Maintenance/Park Headquarters Complex

A consolidated maintenance/park headquarters complex will be built at the former CCC camp site to make park operations more efficient. The new location is relatively near the pro-



EXISTING DEVELOPMENT



EXISTING DEVELOPMENT
(TO BE REMOVED)



EXISTING VEGETATION



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT



PROPOSED VEGETATION



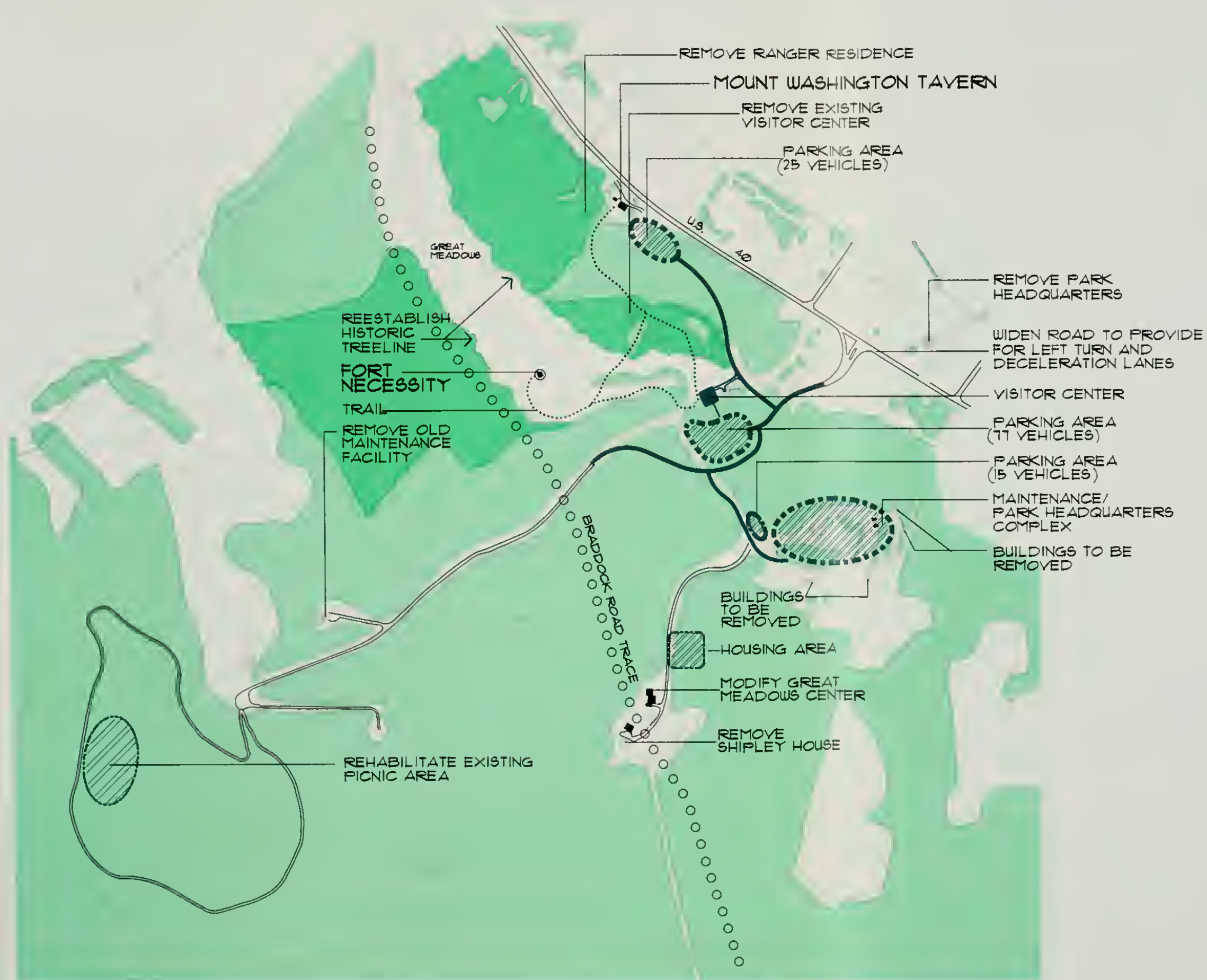
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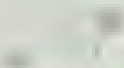

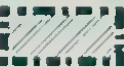

GENERAL PLAN FORT NECESSITY

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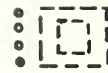
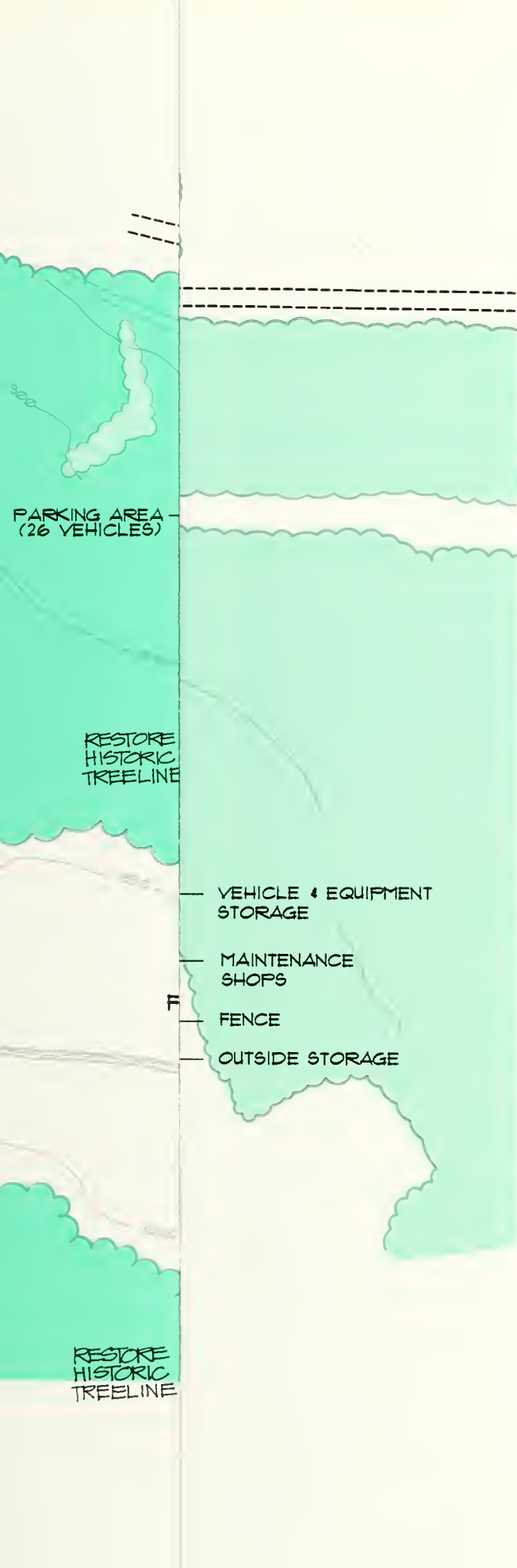


-  EXISTING DEVELOPMENT
-  EXISTING DEVELOPMENT (TO BE REMOVED)
-  EXISTING VEGETATION
-  PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
-  PROPOSED VEGETATION



GENERAL PLAN FORT NECESSITY

FORT NECESSITY
NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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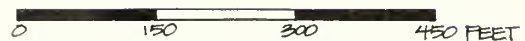
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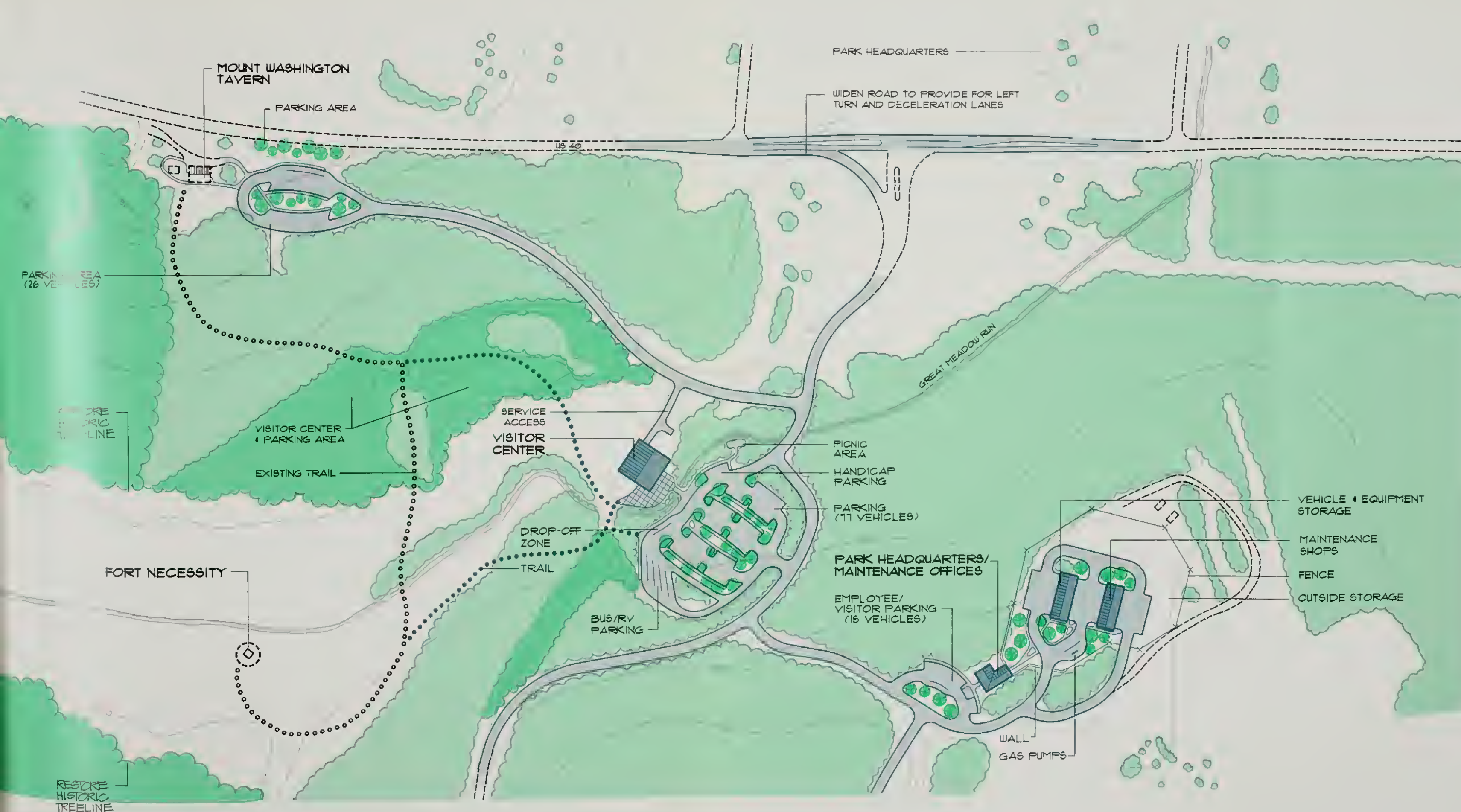
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DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS FORT NECESSITY

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DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS FORT NECESSITY

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posed visitor center site and the Great Meadows Center, yet far enough away from visitor activities to ensure that activities will not interfere with the visitor experience or park residential life.

The various administrative and maintenance activities will be functionally grouped. Administrative offices will be provided for the superintendent, the chief of ranger activities, the chief of maintenance, an administrative technician, and clerical staff.

Space in the complex will also be provided for maintenance staff offices, workshops, and enclosed storage. A separate vehicle storage building will be constructed as part of the center, and exterior work and storage space plus a gas pump will be provided. The entire compound will be enclosed by security fencing.

No CCC structures remain at the camp site. Two small buildings were built for the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and are now used as a fire cache and for park resource management activities. Of the two, the resource management shop is in good condition, and depending on a final design, it may be retained for storage. (See the Development Concepts map.)

A building behind the Great Meadows Center houses the carpentry shop; this structure is in good condition and will be retained after the carpentry shop has been moved to the new maintenance complex.

Great Meadows Center Residential Area

The Great Meadows Center will be adapted for training and meeting space and for housing seasonal employees, park guests, and cooperators. The meeting room will be used for both NPS and community activities. Certain modifications will ensure that the daily activities of residents do not interfere with meetings or training sessions. A separate rear entrance will be provided so residents can come and go without having to walk through the meeting room.

A new, full kitchen will be provided in the living area. The existing kitchen is very small, and it is impossible to get to without going through the meeting room.

Residences for two law enforcement rangers will be constructed near the Great Meadows Center, replacing the house adjacent to Mount Washington Tavern and the park trailer adjacent to the old YCC camp.

Picnic Area

The picnic area will be upgraded to reflect current use levels and to provide adequate restroom facilities. Sites will be available for group reservations. The one-way access road will be slightly realigned to make bus access easier and to allow more school groups to use the picnic area.

Structures to be Removed

The former state maintenance facility, which is in poor condition and is too small to meet basic park needs, will be removed. Access to this site will be maintained so that the park's water system pump can be serviced.

The present visitor center and two residences will be removed once the replacement facilities have been finished.

The Shipley house, which is near the Great Meadows Center, is used primarily for storage. It is about 100 years old and is in very poor condition. Because it is considered a safety hazard, it will be evaluated and removed. Most of the stored materials will be evaluated for appropriateness to park needs and either stored elsewhere or liquidated.

The existing headquarters structure, which is on US 40 across from the park entrance, is in fair condition. No practical alternative uses have been identified for it, and it is preferable that it either be razed or sold and relocated outside the park; the site will then be restored.

None of the structures proposed for removal are on the park's List of Classified Structures. Nor are any of these structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as contributing elements to the national register eligibility of Fort Necessity National Battlefield.

Before any structure is removed, it will be evaluated for eligibility for inclusion on the national register. This will be accomplished through consultation with the state historic preservation officer. Adequate documentation such as photos and available drawings may be required to help make a determination. If any structure is eligible for listing, its status will be reevaluated to see if its continued use can be integrated into the plan. Under the August 1990 programmatic agreement, this reevaluation will be a part of the review by the state historic preservation officer of each action not programmatically excluded (see appendix E).

BRADDOCK'S GRAVE

No changes to the immediate setting of Braddock's grave site are proposed. The parking lot will be redesigned and moved farther into the site to improve parking capacity and circulation, to remove vehicles from the focal area of the monument, and to help visitors experience the site in better order. An interpretive kiosk will be provided at the parking lot. Visitors will then be guided to the original grave site within the Braddock Road trace, and then to the present

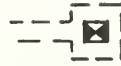
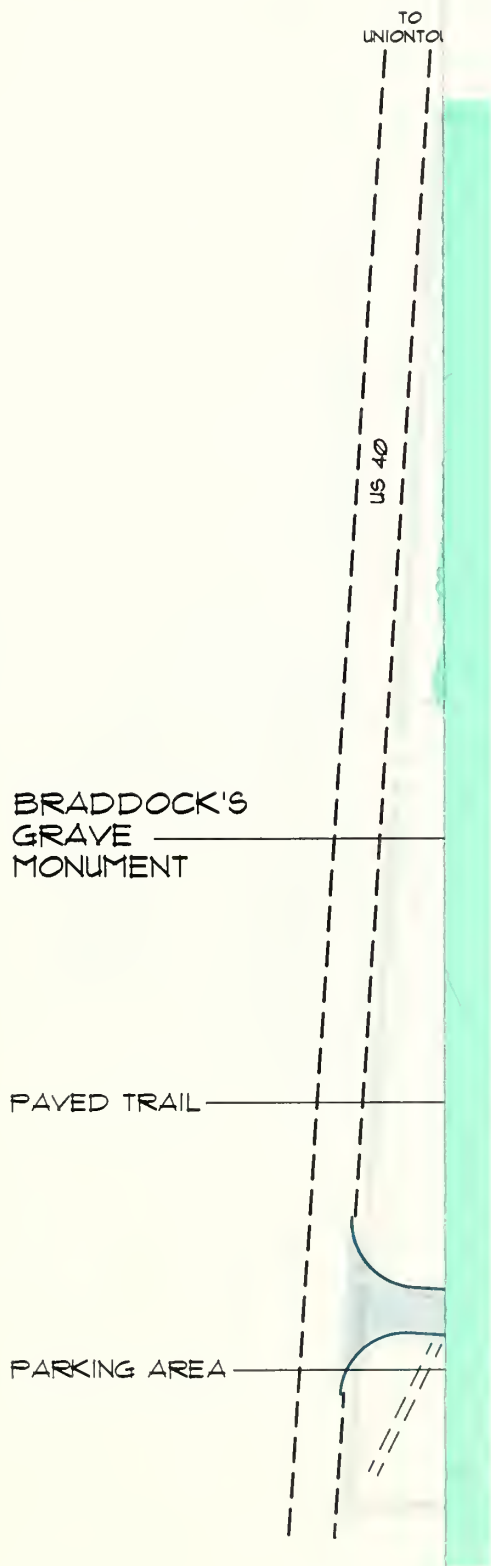
grave site. To provide an additional recreational opportunity, a dirt-surface loop trail (about 350 feet long) will be constructed along the Braddock Road corridor trail; it will branch off and return to the parking lot (see the Development Concept map). Braddock's grave site will also be an intermediate access point for visitors who want to hike only part of the Braddock Road corridor trail.

JUMONVILLE GLEN

To protect the wilderness-like character of Jumonville Glen and to provide for a better visitor experience, the entry road will be removed from the glen area. A new parking area will be designed to improve access and circulation for large RVs. An interpretive kiosk and single restroom will be provided next to the parking area and the trail to the glen. This site will also serve as a trailhead for the proposed trail along the Braddock Road, which crosses the site near the parking area. (See the Jumonville Glen Development Concept map.)

A trail accessible to wheelchair users will wind from the parking area to a viewing platform, giving these visitors an opportunity to look down into the glen and experience the quiet, wooded setting. The trail will continue down a steep slope, through the glen, and then loop back up to the parking lot.

Cost estimates for implementing the general management plan are included in appendix D.



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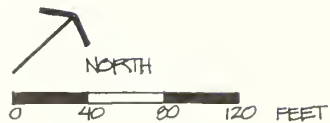
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EXISTING VEGETATION



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT



DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT BRADDOCK'S GRAVE

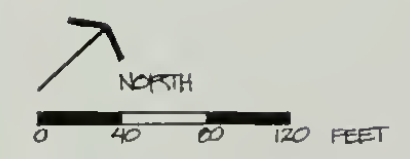
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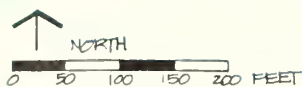
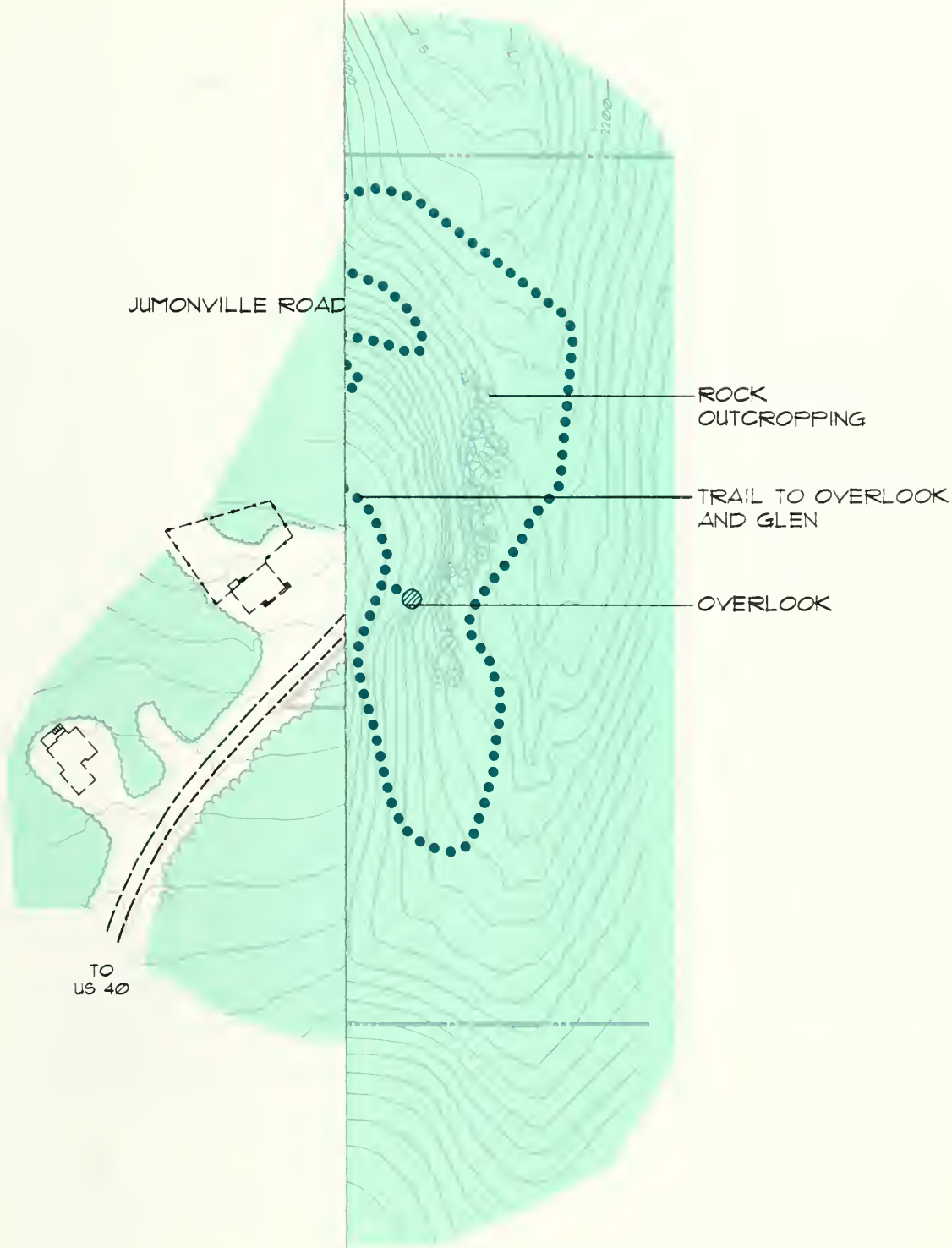


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**DEVELOPMENT
CONCEPT
BRADDOCK'S GRAVE**

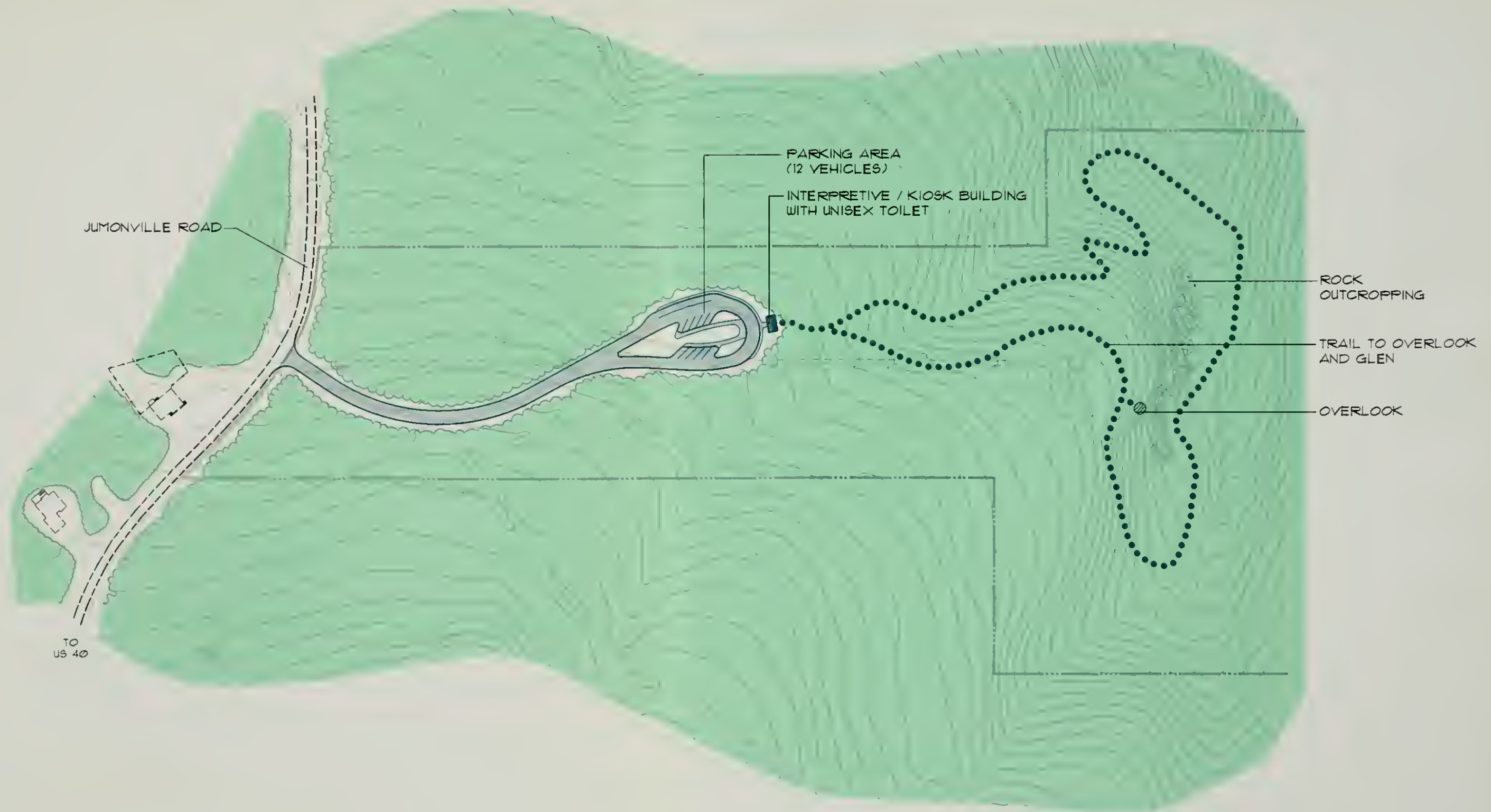
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DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT JUMONVILLE GLEN

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DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT JUMONVILLE GLEN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS

INTRODUCTION

This interpretive prospectus complements the general management plan, and readers are referred to the "General Management Plan" section of this document for information that is required in both plans. All interpretive media will be fully accessible to people with physical and mental disabilities, in accordance with the "Programmatic Accessibility Guideline for Interpretive Media" (NPS 1988).

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

See the "General Management Plan," page 3.

SITE SIGNIFICANCE

The park was originally established to commemorate the Battle of Fort Necessity, July 3, 1754. This was the culmination of George Washington's first military campaign as well as the opening engagement in the French and Indian War in America and a much larger global conflict, the Seven Years' War.

Later additions to the park included resources that expanded the interpretive significance of the site:

- The Braddock Monument and grave, as well as segments of the Braddock Road, commemorate the campaign and death of British Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock in 1755.
- Mount Washington Tavern, built in 1827-28 along the National Road, provides a resource to interpret life along the road (an early internal improvement project of the federal government), as well as the importance of east/west transportation.
- The addition of Jumonville Glen, the site of Washington's first skirmish with the French (May 28, 1754), gave the park its present configuration. The park now includes a resource to interpret the actual site of the military action that culminated at Fort Necessity.

Any current statement of site significance for Fort Necessity National Battlefield must take this park expansion into account.

The resources as they now exist require two separate stories to be interpreted:

1. The primary story is that of the military actions that occurred in and around Fort Necessity. The battles at Jumonville Glen and Fort Necessity, as well as the Battle on the Monongahela, are manifestations of the clash of national interests, economic aspirations, and diverse cultures that epitomized colonization in America. Each of the main combatants – the French, the American Indians, the British, and the colonists – felt so strongly about control of this western wilderness that they were willing to fight for their cause.

While the military actions that actually occurred on site provide for an interpretively rich story, they were not an isolated struggle. Because most visitors are less familiar with the French and Indian War than with other American wars, an explanation of the larger global conflict that France and Great Britain entered into immediately upon the heels of Fort Necessity is appropriate.

2. The other story that can be told at Fort Necessity was, in part, made possible by the military and diplomatic developments of the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. Actual significant white settlement of the frontier occurred only after relative peace was achieved. At that point the new United States government initiated a coherent policy of expansion and eventually constructed the National Road, an important east/west transportation corridor. Mount Washington Tavern, one of the more comfortable establishments along the road, can be used to illustrate aspects of life (social, economic, etc.) along that National Road.

See also the "Historical Significance" section, page 9.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

THE RESOURCES

The park has three detached units – the main park unit, including the reconstructed stockade, storehouse, and earthworks, plus Mount Washington Tavern; Braddock's grave unit; and the Jumonville Glen unit. The Braddock Road trace runs through all three units. There is also an artifact collection of approximately 3,000 objects; however, the vast majority of objects are from the tavern and National Road period and from the archeological excavation of the fort site. Except for some artifacts collected from Dunbar's camp site, which is associated with Braddock's campaign, and those artifacts already on exhibit at the visitor center, few artifacts relate to George Washington's activities or to the French and Indian War period.

The main battlefield unit is the largest (852 acres) and includes the 234.5-acre original land patent purchased there by George Washington in 1771. Washington noted in his writing about this tract of land that it contained "an excellent stand for a publican" (tavern). He did not live to see his vision fulfilled; Mount Washington Tavern was not built until 1827-28. The main unit also includes two Braddock Road tavern sites.

Braddock's grave unit contains both the original site where the general was buried and the current grave with its granite monument. Braddock was buried by George Washington in the road during the retreat from the Battle of Monongahela, his soldiers marching over the grave to hide its location from the Indians. This unit also contains a short section of the original Braddock Road trace.

The Jumonville Glen unit contains the site of George Washington's first military combat, which was also one of the triggers of the French and Indian War. The site includes part of the Braddock Road and possibly part of Dunbar's camp. The area is a secluded wooded glen on top of Chestnut Ridge, and it still

exhibits a sense of the earlier Pennsylvania wilderness.

Other important sites related to the French and Indian War in western Pennsylvania are Fort Pitt, Fort Ligonier, Fort Bedford, and Bushy Run Battlefield. As part of the park's orientation function, these resources should be made known to Fort Necessity visitors.

INTERPRETATION

The park's present interpretive prospectus was written in 1964 and deals only with the Great Meadows and the Braddock grave site. The visitor center, constructed in 1968 as a seasonal use facility, is both too small to house the expanded interpretive program called for in the park's interpretive goals and is structurally inadequate for a year-round facility. The park's existing interpretive media and conditions are as follows:

Wayside exhibits: Exhibits consist of seven cast aluminum and one metal photo exhibits, produced in 1963, and two large routed wood exhibits produced by the park for Jumonville Glen. All are obsolete. In addition, several bronze plaques and cast-metal markers date from the 1930s, some of which are on display and others in storage.

Museum exhibits: The visitor center exhibits were produced in 1968. They are in fair physical condition, but are otherwise inadequate to accomplish the interpretive objectives for the area.

The exhibits in Mount Washington Tavern deal with the National Road and the tavern. They were produced in the early 1980s. They are in good physical condition and do an adequate job of introducing the story of the National Road and tavern life. A study of the National Road will make recommendations on where and

how to best interpret the comprehensive road story. Those recommendations may have an impact on what is done in and adjacent to the tavern.

Audiovisual: The visitor center has three audio stations, an electric map, and a sound/slide program. Two of the audio stations and the electric map date to 1968; the slide program dates to the same time but has undergone a series of modifications over the years. All are obsolete.

NPS publications: The park has an outdated brochure, a series of locally produced site bulletins, and an out-of-print historical handbook. Planning and design for a new folder are underway, with production anticipated for 1991.

Personal Services: NPS staff are on hand in the visitor center to provide orientation and interpretation to arriving visitors. From mid-April to the end of October, on winter weekends, and during the week between Christmas and New Year's Day, Mount Washington Tavern is also staffed. Other personal services range from talks and tours of the historic resource, to living history events, to nature walks and even cross-country ski trips.

VISITOR USE

For a description of visitor use see the "Park Visitation" section, page 26.

GOALS, THEMES, AND OBJECTIVES

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

See appendix B.

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

The primary themes suggested by the existing park resources at Jumonville Glen, Fort Necessity, and along the Braddock Road are listed below and are referred to in the following plan:

1. Young George Washington played important roles in the events that occurred in southwestern Pennsylvania from 1753 to 1758, and those events influenced both his life and career.
2. The seemingly minor events at Jumonville Glen, Fort Necessity, and along the Braddock Road significantly influenced the events of the French and Indian War.
3. The major combatants (American Indian tribes, colonists, the French and British) at Jumonville Glen, Fort Necessity, and along the Braddock Road indicate the international character of the conflict, and interpretation of how each group participated reveals the nature of the diverse interests involved and the impact on their cultures.

The resources at Mount Washington Tavern suggest the following interpretive themes:

4. Mount Washington Tavern provides a glimpse of the nature of the life of settlers and travelers along the National Road.
5. A secondary theme for the tavern location is that the National Road was important as an early attempt by the federal government to improve interstate transportation, and it was a successful attempt to connect the east and west and to encourage western expansion.

A secondary theme for the entire park is

6. Fort Necessity's creation and expansion as a unit of the national park system shows an evolving understanding of the importance of park resources.

INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES

The National Park Service will provide the information and orientation necessary to enable visitors to

- A. locate the park units and describe what interpretation and services are available at each
- B. know what other historical sites are in the vicinity that also relate to the French and Indian War and the National Road

The interpretive programs at Fort Necessity will be developed to help visitors

- C. understand and appreciate the chronology and importance of the events that occurred at each of the park's units
- D. understand the major groups who were involved in these events, why each was involved, and how each was affected
- E. understand Washington's role and what might have influenced him to act as he did
- F. understand several consequences of the events

At Mount Washington Tavern the interpretive objective will be to

- G. enable visitors to appreciate life at a tavern, some of the activities that occurred there, and some of the types of people who could normally be found there

THE PLAN FOR INTERPRETATION

PUBLICATIONS

Basic park information, including a map of the area, will be provided in a standard NPS folder. Both the French and Indian War aspects of the park and the transportation/National Road story will be interpreted. (Themes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; objectives A, B, C, D, E, G.)

A park handbook is needed to provide more specific interpretation of park events and place them in their historical context. This is perhaps the most effective media for providing that larger context. (Themes 1, 2, 3; objectives A, B, C, D, E, F.)

Park staff will use site bulletins to interpret and provide information on topics that are temporary or seasonal in nature. Special events and celebrations, as well as resource management concerns, for example, are ideal subjects for site bulletins. (Objective 1.)

FORT NECESSITY

Visitor Center

The proposed new visitor center will contain the following functional areas:

Information/reception/staging – 850 sq ft

Cooperating association sales – 200 sq ft

Association storage/work space – 150 sq ft

Exhibits – 900 sq ft

AV theater – 580 sq ft

Curatorial storage and workroom – 350 sq ft

Public restrooms – 335 sq ft

Office and workspace – 2,976 sq ft

Mechanical space – 359 sq ft

Information/Reception/Circulation Area. The visitor center will be the primary orientation/interpretive facility for the park. Here visitors will be oriented to the park and will receive information about interpretive and recreational opportunities. This area will contain a fee collection and general information area, an orientation exhibit to features and activities in the area, and an orientation map showing the detached units of the park and other French and Indian War sites in western Pennsylvania. It will provide circulation space for visitors going to and coming from the exhibit area. It is important that the entrances to the public restrooms be located so that this function does not add congestion to the information/reception area.

In or near the visitor center will be a group staging area where rangers can gather groups for tours. This need not be a heated space, but it should be covered. A map of the park would be helpful. (Objectives 1, 2, 3.)

Theater/Film. A 60-seat theater will be off the information/reception area. The 20-minute film created for this theater will focus on the activities of George Washington in the wilderness of western Pennsylvania in the 1750s, and it will discuss how these events influenced both his life and career. The program will provide some of the historical context of English-French-American Indian conflict on the American frontier. (Themes 1, 2, 3; objectives C, D, E, F.)

Occasionally the theater will also be used to show other relevant films. The AV programs, as well as the theater lights, should be controlled from the information desk.

Exhibits. Complementing the theater AV program will be exhibits that provide a chronology and brief description of Washington's activities in western Pennsylvania and that will include a map, perhaps interactive with LED circuits, to locate these events. The purpose will be to help visitors understand the time, distances,

and locations of various events, and to encourage them to visit sites like Fort Pitt, Fort Ligonier, Fort Bedford, and Bushy Run Battlefield.

Another exhibit will place local events in the broader context of the French and Indian War in North America and the Seven Years' War throughout the world. This could be illustrated using a map, photos, and art. (Theme 2; objectives A, B, C, D, F.)

Even though Washington was the most familiar combatant at Fort Necessity, many others participated in the commemorated events. Exhibits will interpret the roles played by both specific individuals (Braddock, Jumonville, and Half King, for example) and by each of the groups involved (British, French, colonists, American Indian tribes). Who were they, where were they from, what role did they play? The manikins now on display in the existing visitor center, along with the figures in the diorama that deals with this subject, could be reused. (Theme 3; objectives E, F.)

Secondary exhibits will deal with

- the longer range implications of "opening" the frontier by means of military and diplomatic efforts. The evolution of transportation from Nemacolin's trail to Washington's road to the Braddock Road, and finally to the National Road can be interpreted. Visitors will be reminded that they can visit Mount Washington Tavern. (Themes 1, 3, 5; objectives A, C, F.)
- the evolution of Fort Necessity as a national park system site, including various reconstructions and memorializations of the fort and battle. The role played by archeology in identifying the location, size, and shape of the original fort will be included. A memorial wall or walk could be constructed to incorporate a selection of plaques and cast-metal wayside exhibits displayed at the site over the years. (Theme 6)

Cooperating Association Area. The sales and publication display will be out of the main circulation area but within sight of the information desk personnel. Ideally a separate alcove will be provided so as not to give the impression to visitors that they are entering a commercial sales area. Inventory storage, a safe, and workspace for association activities will be near the sales area. The cash register will be at the information desk. Sales will provide visitors with more information on all themes interpreted in the park. Publications will also be valuable in providing additional context for stories like the French and Indian War and the politics and economics of the National Road. (All themes and objectives.)

Fort Trail and Site of the Fort

Along the walk from the visitor center to the reconstructed fort a series of wayside exhibits will provide interpretation. Each exhibit will be understandable on its own, while also contributing to an overall understanding of park events. The waysides should be part of a unified sign system that will include both informational and interpretive signs for the entire park and all public access buildings. A park logo should be created and used on this sign system. A site-by-site analysis undertaken as a part of this plan identified possible locations to interpret the various facets of the park story. For estimating purposes, a separate list of signs and wayside exhibits is on page 69.

The existing cast aluminum waysides will be removed. A few historic bronze plaques and cast-metal markers from the 1930s could be displayed in or near the visitor center to document the history of Fort Necessity as a commemorative site. The placement and use of these markers will be part of the visitor center design. The possibility of commissioning art to depict the battle scene on new waysides might be considered by wayside planners.

Where the trailhead leaves the visitor center area a wayside exhibit will indicate how long the path is and what visitors will see. Visitors will be clearly told that the fort they will see is

a reconstruction. Since the path will eventually separate, with one fork leading to Mount Washington Tavern and the other to the fort, signs at that fork will provide directions. (Objective A.)

Several additional waysides will be placed along this trail. At the edge of the meadow, where there is an overview of the fort and its setting, exhibits could interpret

- why the fort was necessary (relate fort to Jumonville Glen); when it was built; the events of July 3-4, 1754
- who participated in the battle (British, French, American Indians, colonists)
- the battle itself, weather, casualties, surrender, and the surrender controversy

(Themes 1, 2, 3; objectives C, D, E, F.)

In addition, a wayside exhibit should interpret the Great Meadows, its original size, natural history, and surrounding wilderness. (Theme 2; objectives C, D.) When restoration begins on the historic treeline around the Great Meadows, temporary exhibits explaining the activities should be provided.

The Reconstructed Fort

The reconstructed fort will remain the primary interpretive focus in the Great Meadows. Here visitors will see the fort that provided protection for Washington and his men. Visitors will be able to enter the cabin inside the palisade and see furnishings indicative of a storehouse and aid station. A message repeater interpreting the cabin may be considered. (Themes 1, 3; objectives C, D, E.)

Although the visitor center film and exhibits, supplemented by wayside exhibits, can tell much of the battle story, whenever visitation is high enough to make it cost-effective, personal services will be used to fully develop topics such as the debilitating conditions under which the colonists fought, the ambiguous surrender,

and the implications of the battle. This means that at a minimum, personal services will be available daily during June, July, and August, and on weekends in October. Rangers may be in uniform or, if fully trained to accurately interpret actual conditions before and during the battle, in period clothing. (Themes 1, 2, 3; objectives C, D, E, F.)

In the vicinity of the fort, but not obstructing the visitor's view of the fort, an exhibit interpreting the armaments used, their effectiveness, and other related details is recommended. (Theme 3; objective C.)

Another wayside will identify the Braddock Road trace and will locate the trailhead. (Themes 1, 2; objectives A, C, E.)

Braddock's Road Trail

A trail will be developed along a corridor that includes sections of the Braddock Road trace. This trail will connect the fort site with Braddock's grave and Jumonville Glen. The trail will also provide an opportunity to interpret the Braddock campaign that occurred the following year. Those remnants of the road that run through isolated wooded settings will help create the ambience of wilderness and help interpret the isolation and challenge of moving an army through a wilderness.

Along the trail will be three trailhead waysides: at the start of the trail at the Great Meadows, at Braddock's grave site, and at Jumonville Glen. These trailheads will give a brief history of the road as well as tell visitors how long each segment of the trail is and what can be seen along the way. (Objective A.)

In addition, there will be two waysides interpreting Braddock's advance and retreat. One wayside will be at or near the location of camp 9 (Orchard camp) and the other at camp 10 (Rock Fort camp). (Theme 2; objectives C, F.)

Depending on the exact path that the road/trail will take, some sort of marker or explanation will be needed to tell visitors when they are on

an actual section of the road and when they are not. This could be done with landscaping, and perhaps the trailhead could provide an explanation.

BRADDOCK'S GRAVE

Visitors will be encouraged to visit Braddock's grave unit, which can be reached by vehicle or by way of the Braddock Road trail. An interpretive shelter (kiosk) will be constructed at the edge of the new parking area. It will incorporate the existing rock monolith with its attached historic bronze plaque now at the edge of the parking area. The shelter will also contain wayside exhibits interpreting the Braddock Road, Braddock's death, burial, and reburial, as well as a map showing the road route with various campsites. This shelter will also contain a trailhead for the Braddock Road trail, showing the route, distance, and what can be seen along the trail. The original site of Braddock's grave will be marked with a small wayside. (Themes 2, 3; objectives A, D, E, F.)

JUMONVILLE GLEN

More than any other site at the park, Jumonville Glen evokes the isolated feeling of wilderness and the impression that little has changed since 1754. Visitors will park approximately 1/5 mile away and walk along an open wooded path to the glen.

An interpretive shelter (kiosk) at the parking area will serve as a trailhead for both the Braddock Road trail and the trail to be built into Jumonville Glen. Wayside exhibits will show the route of each trail, distance, and what visitors will see along the way.

Additional wayside exhibits in the shelter will interpret the Jumonville Glen skirmish, its wilderness setting, and the outcome. (Themes 1, 2, 3; objectives A, C, D, E, F.)

NATIONAL ROAD / MOUNT WASHINGTON TAVERN

Tavern Exterior

The tavern provides an opportunity to interpret life at one of the more agreeable stopover points along the National Road during its heyday. Difficulties encountered along the way, the types of travelers on the road, people who stayed at the tavern, the food they ate, the beds they slept in – all add human interest to the westward expansion/transportation story.

Visitors will be encouraged to park at the visitor center, pay their fee, and walk to the tavern. Some visitors, primarily those who cannot climb the rather steep trail, will drive and park in the lot close to the tavern.

An exhibit where the trail leaves the visitor center area will let visitors know where the trail leads, how far it is, and how difficult the climb is. Where the trail separates, with one fork continuing to the tavern and the other to the fort, an additional directional sign will be needed. (Objective A.)

Along the trail and within site of the tavern another wayside will interpret the tavern, when it was built, who operated it, etc. As a service to visitors arriving after hours, this wayside might include a message repeater with a tape that attempts to bring the tavern to life, perhaps with actors' voices portraying a normal traveler's experience. (Themes 4, 5; objective G.) The current message repeater would be removed from the tavern entrance.

A third wayside will be placed at the site of the National Road trace in front of the tavern. It will interpret construction of the road, including both why and how. This could include an actual cross section of the historic roadbed showing materials used in its construction. (Theme 5.)

Tavern Interior

Since the main objective of interpretation inside the tavern is to let visitors know what travel on the road was like, the media used will be personal services and restored and refurnished period rooms. (Themes 4, 5; objective G.)

SIGN / WAYSIDE SUMMARY

A unified system of park signs and waysides is recommended. The exact number of signs will depend on building and parking lot design. Probably no more than 10 small information and orientation signs and waysides will be needed. Other signs recommended include

- four trailheads (one at the trail from the visitor center parking area to the fort/tavern trail, and three along the Braddock Road trail – at Great Meadows, Jumonville Glen, and Braddock's grave); each trailhead will include a map showing the trail and two interpretive panels
- two small directional signs where the trail from the visitor center forks to the fort and the tavern
- two waysides along the trail from the visitor center to the fort
- one wayside interpreting the Great Meadows
- one wayside interpreting armaments
- two waysides along the Braddock Road trail (camp 9 and camp 10)
- two kiosks with waysides – one at Braddock's grave and one at Jumonville Glen
- one small sign marking the previous site of Braddock's grave
- a wayside, possibly with a message repeater, on approaches to Mount Washington Tavern

- one wayside on the National Road

Depending upon the actual route and design for the Braddock Road trail, additional markers may be needed to indicate when visitors are on the actual road trace and when they are not.

FUTURE CONSIDERATION

Interpretive recommendations for the National Road will be made following a reconnaissance study that will include at a minimum the road section from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, West Virginia. At that time the Mount Washington Tavern site or the visitor center may be selected to provide additional interpretation of road history. An addendum to this "Interpretive Prospectus" should then be prepared to describe the interpretive approach to be taken. A decision should also be made about how to display, interpret, and protect the Conestoga wagon parked adjacent to the tavern and any new historical objects related to transportation.

SPECIAL EVENTS / PROGRAMS

Special events play an important role in the park's interpretive program. They provide reasons for local and regional visitors to continue to visit the site and thus maintain the interest and support of an important constituency. All special events will be tied to the park's themes and objectives. Examples include George Washington's birthday in February (theme 1 and objectives A, B); Old Pike Days in May (theme 4 and objective G); and the anniversary of the battle of Fort Necessity over the weekend of July 4 (theme 2, objective C).

OUTREACH

Staffing will probably preclude an active off-site program. Efforts should instead be directed toward encouraging on-site visits by groups, particularly area schools. Pre-visit packages and sample curriculum guides might supplement an annual teacher training/familiarization

session. This approach mandates that adequate staffing be available when school visitation peaks.

SALES

Sales will provide more detailed information on park stories, provide an important context, and make materials for varied audiences (children in particular) readily available.

Appropriate categories for sales items include the Fort Necessity campaign, the Braddock campaign, the French and Indian War, 18th century Indians, the National Road, tavern life, early trans-Appalachian western expansion, area history and attractions, and area natural history. Appropriate reproduction items directly related to these subjects, postcards, posters, and historical prints relating to the history of the park should be sold. Park staff will search for additional items, and new categories could be added in the future.

MINIMUM INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

See table 2 for operating and staffing requirements for the minimum interpretive program.

COSTS OF INTERPRETIVE MEDIA

See table 3.

RESEARCH

See the "Historical and Archeological Research" section (page 39) for research that should be undertaken to support park interpretation.

Of specific interest is the need for additional information on

the exact path of the Braddock Road (if the actual path of the road and the possible path for a trail diverge in too many places, it becomes increasingly difficult to

TABLE 2: MINIMUM INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

DAYS OF BUILDING OPERATION	
Visitor center	364 days
Mount Washington Tavern	364 days
Total = 728 days	
HOURS OF BUILDING OPERATION	
Visitor center:	
274 days × 8.5 hours =	2,329 hours or 1.11 FTE
90 days × 9.5 hours =	855 hours or 0.41 FTE
Mount Washington Tavern	
274 days × 8.5 hours =	2,329 hours or 1.11 FTE
90 days × 9.5 hours =	855 or 0.41 FTE
Total = 6,368 hours per year or 3.05 FTE	
SUPERVISION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/IMPLEMENTATION	
Field Rangers	2,087 hours or 1.0 FTE
Interpretive Supervisor	2,087 hours or 1.0 FTE
Chief Ranger	834 hours or 0.4 FTE
Total = 5,008 hours or 2.4 FTE	
MINIMUM INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM NEEDS	
Building Operational Hours	6,368 hours or 3.05 FTE
Supervision/Program Development	5,008 hours or 2.4 FTE
Total = 11,376 hours or 5.45 FTE	
STAFFING NEEDS	
Division Chief	834 hours or 0.40 FTE
Interpretation Supervisor	2,087 hours or 1.0 FTE
Park Ranger	2,087 hours or 1.0 FTE
Park Ranger	2,087 hours or 1.0 FTE
Park Ranger	2,087 hours or 1.0 FTE
Park Ranger	1,669 hours or 0.8 FTE
Park Ranger	528 hours or 0.25 FTE
Total = 11,379 hours or 5.45 FTE	

present an accurate experience to visitors)

the furnishings for Mount Washington Tavern and the cabin in the fort

the location of tavern outbuildings and the original bed of the National Road in front of the tavern

historic vegetation, including a pollen study, species of vegetation in the meadow and around the tavern

TABLE 3: OUTLINE OF INTERPRETIVE MEDIA AND GROSS COST ESTIMATES

<u>Media Proposals</u>	<u>Plan</u>	<u>Produce</u>	<u>Equipment</u>
Plan/produce exhibits for new visitor center, including fiber optics map	(51) \$51,000	(52) \$255,000	
Plan/produce lobby sales area	(51) \$31,500	(52) \$157,500	
Plan/produce 20-min. film; purchase and install AV equipment	(61) \$20,000	(62) \$200,000	(63) \$22,500
Plan/produce two audio stations	(61) \$1,500	(62) \$15,000	(63) \$3,000
Plan/produce 18 wayside exhibits and 10 small information/directional signs	(54) \$30,000	(55) \$90,000	
Total Cost	\$134,000	\$717,500	\$25,500

(51) Museum exhibit planning and design
 (52) Museum exhibit production
 (54) Wayside exhibit planning and design
 (55) Wayside exhibit production
 (61) Audiovisual planning
 (62) Audiovisual production
 (63) Purchase and install AV equipment

the location of Dunbar's camp, level of disturbance, and relics found

the combatants, roster of troops, background, etc.

existing literature and research on park themes

The park library should support both park stories. It should be complete enough to enable rangers to answer most visitor questions and to develop a thorough knowledge of park themes.



APPENDIXES
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTANTS

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

An Act To provide for the commemoration of the Battle of Fort Necessity, Pennsylvania, approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1522)

Battle of Fort
Necessity, Pa.
Monument com-
memorating,
authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of commemorating the Battle of Fort Necessity, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, 1757, the Secretary of War is authorized to accept title to not less than one acre of land, which will include the site of said fort, free of cost to the United States and to erect a monument thereon.

Sum au-
thorized.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this Act.

Jurisdiction
and mainte-
nance of land
acquired.

SEC. 3. The land acquired under section 1 of this Act shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary of War, and there is authorized to be appropriated for the maintenance of such monument and its site a sum not to exceed \$250 per annum.

An Act To provide additional lands at, and change the name of, the Fort Necessity National Battlefield site, Pennsylvania, and for other purposes, approved August 10, 1961 (75 Stat. 336)

Fort Necessity
National Bat-
tlefield, Pa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in furtherance of the purposes of the Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1522), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by purchase, exchange, donation, with donated funds or otherwise by such means as he may deem to be in the public interest, lands and interests in lands adjoining or near the Fort Necessity National Battlefield site which in his discretion are necessary to preserve the historic battleground, together with not to exceed 25 acres at the detached Braddock Monument: *Provided*, That the total area acquired pursuant to this Act shall not exceed 500 acres, except that in order to avoid the undesirable severance of parcels in private

- ownership such parcels may be purchased in the entirety. (16 U.S.C. § 430pp.)
- Exchange of lands.** SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement the purposes of section 1 of this Act, is authorized to exchange lands which may be acquired pursuant to this Act for other lands or interests therein of approximately equal value lying within the original George Washington land patent at Fort Necessity. (16 U.S.C. § 430qq.)
- Redesignation.** SEC. 3. The Fort Necessity National Battlefield site is hereby redesignated as the Fort Necessity National Battlefield and any remaining balance of funds appropriated for the purposes of the site shall be available for the purposes of the Fort Necessity National Battlefield. (16 U.S.C. § 430rr.)
- 16 U.S.C. 1-4.** SEC. 4. The administration, protection, and development of the Fort Necessity National Battlefield shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended and supplemented. (16 U.S.C. § 430ss.)
- Appropriation.** SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$115,000, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 430tt.)

An Act to provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the National Park System, to authorize appropriations for additional costs of land acquisition for the National Park System, and for other purposes. (88 Stat. 1445) (P.L. 93-477)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

SEC. 101. The limitations on appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within units of the National Park System contained in the following Acts are amended as follows:

* * * * *

(4) Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pennsylvania: Section 5 of the Act of August 10, 1961, (75 Stat. 336), is amended by changing "\$115,000" to "\$722,000".

* * * * *

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

SEC. 301. The Secretary of Interior shall revise the boundaries of the following units of the National Park System:

* * * * *

(3) Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pennsylvania: To add approximately 411 acres;

* * * * *

Approved October 26, 1974.

APPENDIX B: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following management objectives were developed for the park's 1988 *Statement for Management*.

Tell the stories of the French and Indian War and how that war relates to American and world history; explain George Washington's activities in the wilderness of western Pennsylvania, and the subsequent impacts on his life and career.

Manage the cultural landscape in and around the Great Meadows to evoke the 1754 frontier setting and to set the stage for visitor interpretation. (The cultural landscape includes the reproduction stockade, earthworks, the Great Meadows, the forest edge, the Braddock Road trace, and surrounding woodlands.)

Manage the landscape at Jumonville Glen to evoke a feeling of the secluded, undeveloped setting at the time of the encounter that triggered the French and Indian War.

Maintain the grave site of General Braddock in a memorial setting, and protect the existing integrity of the Braddock Road remnant.

Preserve the architectural integrity of Mount Washington Tavern, and use the tavern to tell the story of the National Road and its importance in the westward expansion of the United States.

Establish a historic Braddock Road trail to link Fort Necessity, Braddock's grave site, and Jumonville Glen; wherever possible, incorporate remaining segments of the historic trace.

APPENDIX C: FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service (NPS) has prepared a *Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment* for Fort Necessity National Battlefield. The EA considers three alternatives for improved long range management of the park. The combined draft plan and assessment were distributed on November 15, 1990, for a 30-day public review period.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENTS

The National Park Service has reviewed the public comments on the 1990 *Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* and found general public support for the preferred alternative and the assessment findings. In response to certain specific concerns, the draft plan has been revised, and those changes are reflected in the final 1991 *General Management Plan*. Copies of public comments are available from the park superintendent. Summarized below are responses to concerns raised during the review process.

Other Alternatives Considered

Early in the planning process, an alternative was considered by the National Park Service that recommended combining Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Friendship Hill National Historic Site, the National Road and associated historic structures, and other thematically related historic features into an "Allegheny Frontier Park." Such an alternative far exceeded the scope and funding of the general management plan and would have required new legislation that would have resulted in a redirection of the park's significance, purpose, and themes. It was for these reasons that this alternative was dropped from consideration as a general management plan alternative.

Land Protection

Jumonville Glen is a critical resource for protecting the historic site of the skirmish and resources associated with Dunbar's camp, maintaining the integrity of the wilderness-like setting of the historical landscape, and providing better interpretive opportunities. To achieve this, 150 acres of adjacent land will be protected. A variety of land protection methods are available. The park will work with adjacent landowners to secure protection using one or more of these methods.

Natural Resources

Even though the park was established to commemorate historical events, its natural resources are a major component in the overall park experience. The park will manage species to help maintain health and diversity within the ecosystem, to ensure the continuation of rare, threatened, or endangered species, and to work toward reestablishing the vegetative conditions that existed during the historical period whenever feasible.

Environmental Compliance

Specific environmental compliance documentation such as additional NEPA documents and federal, state, and local permits will be prepared during the design stage for each major development action resulting from the recommendations in the *General Management Plan*.

Minerals

Mineral development in and adjacent to the park is of concern because of potential impacts to park resources and visitors, including impacts to wildlife, vegetation, water quality, air quality, and cultural and historic resources. Cumulative impacts on park visitors may include air quality degradation, visual intrusions, odor, and increased noise.

Combined, there are around 644 acres of nonfederally owned mineral rights within the park--approximately 518 acres of oil and gas rights, and 126 acres of coal rights. Existing regulations in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (36 CFR 9B) apply to oil and gas development whenever access to the site is on, across, or through federally owned or controlled lands. These regulations require the operator to submit a plan of operations which must be reviewed and approved by the National Park Service. This procedure plan provides the Park Service a means for analyzing how proposed activities would affect preservation, use, and management of park resources. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1978 effectively prohibits surface mining in the park. If other coal development is proposed, the operator must comply with plan of operations requirements established by commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

Abandoned mineral lands may exist within the park. These will be inventoried, and mitigating measures will be developed to protect visitors and park resources. The National Park Service will track and monitor external mineral development. Even though the Park Service has little control over such development, monitoring will be critical to ensuring the protection of park resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The *Environmental Assessment* determined that the preferred alternative (the plan) will not have a major impact on threatened or endangered species in the park. There are two state-listed species in the area. Prior to construction, the species list will be rechecked for status, and a site-specific survey will be conducted to determine whether development will directly affect these species. There will be no major impacts to water quality, floodplains, or wetlands. Best management practices for erosion and settlement control will be used to mitigate the short term impacts of construction activities. Any filling of the man-made ponds will require a section 404 permit, in accordance with the Clean Water Act. The park is in the upper stream drainage of Great Meadows Run, and maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency identify no flood hazards. While the potential for flooding is low, the design of the visitor center will take into consideration the potential for flooding.

CONCLUSION

The National Park Service has determined that implementation of the proposed plan does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the human environment, as defined in section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL 91-190, 83 Stat. 853). Therefore, the National Park Service will not prepare an environmental impact statement.

Compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, has been undertaken in accordance with Stipulation E of the 1990 programmatic agreement between the National Park Service, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, pursuant to 36 CFR 800. At the beginning of the general management planning process, the council and the Pennsylvania state historic preservation officers were invited to participate. Consultation has occurred during the development of this plan. Section 106 review of the identified component undertakings of the plan (appendix E) will take place at a later date, prior to their implementation.

James W. Coleman, Jr., Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service

May 16, 1991

APPENDIX D: COST ESTIMATES

The general management plan will be implemented in three phases, which will be scheduled to begin in fiscal year 1991 and end in 1997.

Phase 1 will include the two highest priorities – constructing a new maintenance complex and comprehensively upgrading an obsolete parkwide wayside exhibit system.

Under phase 2 visitor facilities and activities will be improved at all three units, and development will be removed from the core historic zone. Design for this phase will begin in 1992.

Phase 3 will be timed to allow for preliminary research needs, such as landscape restoration. Implementation is scheduled for 1993.

Some actions are not included in the cost estimates because they cannot be accurately projected at this time. These include land protection at Jumonville Glen, establishing a Braddock Road corridor, and protecting and interpreting the National Road and associated resources. Costs are given for the major actions at each developed area; costs for incidental items such as utilities, landscaping, and signs are included in the total.

Required research and studies are listed in priority order. The studies will be conducted by either the park, the regional office, the NPS service centers, or private contractors. Park administrative costs associated with these studies are also noted.

TABLE D-1: COST ESTIMATE, GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GROSS COST</u>	<u>ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING COST</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
Phase 1			
<u>Development</u>			
Construct maintenance complex/park headquarters	2,301,900	439,300	2,741,200
Maintenance building (4,300 sq ft)			
Vehicle and equipment storage (6,600 sq ft)			
Exterior work and storage space; parking and vehicle circulation (1.5 ac asphalt paved surface)			
Asphalt-paved two-lane road (0.2 mi)			
Park headquarters (2,400 sq ft)			
Parking area (15 vehicles)			
Demolition of former maintenance structures (7,300 sq ft)	48,000	9,200	57,200
Demolition of former park headquarters (2,319 sq ft) and road/parking area (10,600 sq ft)	27,500	5,200	32,700
Construct and install wayside exhibits	<u>90,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>
Development Subtotal	2,467,400	483,700	2,951,100
<u>Research/Studies</u>			
Historic resource study			60,000
Archeological overview and assessment			125,000
Great Meadows landscape – pollen research			65,000
Historic stream channel study			3,500
Administrative costs			<u>10,000</u>
Research/Studies Subtotal			263,500
Subtotal – Phase 1	2,467,400	483,700	3,214,600

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GROSS COST</u>	<u>ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING COST</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
Phase 2			
<u>Development</u>			
Construct visitor center	3,846,100	729,500	4,575,600
Exhibits (6,700 sq ft) and furnishings			
Asphalt-paved entrance road (0.3 mi)			
Paved parking area (72 cars, 5 buses/RVs)			
Asphalt-paved, two-lane road (0.25 mi)			
Removal of existing parking area (12,000 sq ft)	73,600	14,000	87,600
Rehabilitate Mount Washington Tavern	1,046,300	199,700	1,246,000
Interior restoration, including period furnishings			
Paved parking area (24 cars, 2 buses/RVs)			
Asphalt-paved, two-lane road (0.25 mi)			
Removal of existing parking area (12,000 sq ft)	14,000	2,700	16,700
Improve facilities at Jumonville Glen	214,700	41,000	255,700
Paved, two-lane road (0.15 mi)			
Paved parking area (10 cars, 2 buses/RVs)			
Interpretive kiosk building with unisex toilet (200 sq ft)			
Trail (1,200' long, 4' wide)			
Removal of 0.27 mi of one-lane gravel road and parking area (5-7 cars)	20,000	3,800	23,800
Improve facilities at Braddock's grave site	134,400	25,700	160,100
Asphalt-paved, two-lane road (0.15 mi)			
Paved parking area (10 cars, 2 buses/RVs)			
Information kiosk building (150 sq ft)			
350-ft paved trail (4' wide)			
Removal of existing gravel parking area (10 cars)	8,400	1,600	10,000
Remodel the Great Meadows Center – new kitchen, rear entrance	<u>23,600</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>28,100</u>
Development Subtotal	5,381,100	1,022,500	6,403,600
<u>Research/Studies</u>			
Cultural landscape report			35,000
Historic structures report (history section)			55,000
Historic structures report (architecture/engineering sections)			96,000
Archeological identification study			125,000
Forestry management plan			15,000
Administrative costs			<u>10,000</u>
Research/Studies Subtotal			336,000
Subtotal – Phase 2	5,381,100	1,022,500	6,739,600

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>GROSS COST</u>	<u>ADVANCE AND PROJECT PLANNING COST</u>	<u>TOTAL COST</u>
Phase 3			
<u>Development</u>			
Construct park housing (2 residences)	333,000	65,500	398,500
Remove existing ranger residence	13,300	2,500	15,800
Consolidate and improve picnic area facilities	100,900	19,300	120,200
Reforest hillside adjacent to Great Meadows	<u>201,000</u>	<u>38,400</u>	<u>239,400</u>
Development Subtotal	648,200	125,700	773,900
<u>Research Studies</u>			
Historic preservation guide			35,000
Historic furnishings study			<u>30,000</u>
Research Studies Subtotal			65,000
Subtotal – Phase 3	648,200	125,700	838,900
Total – General Management Plan	8,496,700	1,631,900	10,793,100
Annual Costs			
<u>Operations and Maintenance*</u>			
Staffing – 25 FTEs			954,000

* These figures represent the park's current level of staff and funding, plus additional staff and funding required to reflect the change from part-time to full-time visitor facility operations and certain organizational changes. The costs shown in table D-4 in the *Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment* were in error. The park's current base funding is \$645,000 and staffing is 18 FTEs.

APPENDIX E: CLASSIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCE ACTIONS

Each of the cultural resource actions proposed in this document is classified below with regard to section 106 and the August 1990 programmatic agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield

Actions requiring further review by the Pennsylvania state historic preservation officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP):

1. Remove existing visitor center and replace with new facilities in a new location
2. Construct new headquarters facilities at the CCC/YCC camp site
3. Remove current headquarters building and return site to a natural appearance
4. Remove structures at the CCC/YCC camp site and construct park maintenance facilities
5. Remove old state maintenance facility and return site to a natural appearance
6. Remove the Shipley house from the Great Meadows Center area
7. Construct two new residences at the Great Meadows Center
8. Breach earthen dams at the Great Meadows Center
9. Remove ranger trailer in the maintenance area
10. Modify picnic area by reducing the number of tables and upgrading comfort facilities
11. Straighten out a steep curve on the picnic area loop road to ease bus use

12. Redesign park entrance road and road to tavern
13. Remove trails no longer necessary after the new visitor center is constructed; design a new trail system for visitor and park use
14. Utilize plantings to buffer road traffic on US 40 from Mount Washington Tavern and either create a berm or landscape the existing parking area for the tavern to discourage access from US 40
15. Remove 20th century ranger residence next to Mount Washington Tavern
16. Re-establish the Braddock Road trace through the site if its location can be identified
17. Re-establish the historic vegetation line around the Great Meadows if pollen analyses provide adequate data

Action programmatically excluded from further review:

18. Install new wayside exhibits

Braddock's Grave

Actions requiring further review by the SHPO and ACHP:

19. Remove the existing parking area and replace with a new parking loop; landscape
20. Redesign the trail system at the site
21. Design a trail from this site to Jumonville Glen

Action programmatically excluded from further review:

22. Install new wayside exhibits

Jumonville Glen

Actions requiring further review by the SHPO and ACHP:

23. Remove the present parking area and construct a new parking facility closer to the site entrance and away from the glen
24. Install a new interpretive kiosk, with a restroom
25. Design a new trail system, remove old trails and stairs
26. Re-establish the Braddock Road trace through the site, if feasible
27. Redesign site entrance from Jumonville Road to enhance safety

APPENDIX F: SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED VISITOR CENTER AND MAINTENANCE/PARK HEADQUARTERS COMPLEX

GROSS SPACE ESTIMATE SUMMARY

Visitor center – 6,700 sq ft

Park headquarters/administration building – 2,400 sq ft

Maintenance building – 4,300 sq ft

Vehicle service and storage – 6,600 sq ft

Exterior work and storage space – 89,120 sq ft or 2+ acres

SPACE ESTIMATE DETAILS

The following detailed space estimates show how the gross figures above were developed and will provide design guidance during subsequent implementation efforts. The estimates are based on park requirements presented to the planning team in January 1990. They have been modified to comply with "Federal Property Management Temporary Regulation D-73," which requires newly constructed government-owned space not to exceed an average net usable square footage of 125 square feet per person (excluding support space, which cannot exceed 22% of the net usable and special spaces having unique features or requiring special equipment). The number of people is based on existing employee levels.

Visitor Center (6,700 square feet, 16 people)

The visitor center would be the main contact point for visitors to the battlefield and would contain a lobby, an information desk, exhibits, an audiovisual room, a book sales area, and toilets. In addition to visitor facilities, the center would contain the operating portions of the Division of Interpretation and Resource Management.

Special Space:

Exhibits – 900 sq ft

Audiovisual – 500 sq ft, for approximately 60 people

Projection room – 80 sq ft, adjacent to the audiovisual room

Lobby – 700 sq ft

Information desk – 150 sq ft, within the lobby

Book sales area – 200 sq ft, adjacent to the lobby

Cooperating association storage and workroom – 150 sq ft

Curatorial storage and workroom – 350 sq ft, constant temperature and humidity controls, plus security alarm for artifact storage; counter required in adjacent workroom

Security room – 100 sq ft, for storage of sensitive equipment, such as weapons, radios, first-aid equipment, film, and evidence, with alarm system and secure door and walls (to be located adjacent to the office for the visitor protection ranger)

Library – 400 sq ft, convenient to the lobby so as to be convenient for limited use by visitors; provide for heavy floor loads

Office Space:

Supervisory ranger, interpretation and visitor service – 100 sq ft

Supervisory ranger, natural resources – 100 sq ft

Ranger work rooms – desks for 14 rangers (5 permanent and 9 seasonal) plus work space (14 people @ 90 sq ft, for a total of 1,260 sq ft)

Support Space:

Computer and copier room – 100 sq ft

Lunch room – 150 sq ft, adjacent to staff toilet and multipurpose room

Multipurpose room – 550 sq ft, for meetings of special groups of visitors

Circulation – 180 sq ft

Service Space:

Visitor toilets – 335 sq ft, handicapped accessible

Staff toilet – 36 sq ft, handicapped accessible

Janitorial – 50 sq ft

Mechanical – 309 sq ft

Park Headquarters/Administration Building (2,400 sq ft, 9 people)

Administrative offices would include the chief of interpretation and resource management, the chief of maintenance, and the administrative technician, as well as the site manager for Friendship Hill National Historic Site. Secretarial staff would be composed of one administrative clerk, one secretary, one clerk-typist, and one seasonal clerk.

Office Space:

Superintendent – 200 sq ft

Resource management specialist – 100 sq ft

Chief, ranger activities – 100 sq ft

Chief, maintenance – 100 sq ft

Administrative technician – 100 sq ft

Administrative clerk – 80 sq ft

Secretary – 80 sq ft

Clerk-typist – 70 sq ft

Seasonal clerk-typist – 70 sq ft

Support Space:

Superintendent's conference room – 272 sq ft, adjacent to superintendent's office

Public reception area – 100 sq ft

Circulation – 100 sq ft

Special Space:

Central files – 150 sq ft, central files for both Fort Necessity National Battlefield and Friendship Hill National Historic Site; provide for heavy floor loads.

Laboratory – 100 sq ft, with counter (30 sq ft) and sink; should be adjacent to the toilets and conference room

Conference room – 350 sq ft, for meetings and park staff training, adjacent to laboratory; should have additional HVAC for large groups of people

Security room – 100 sq ft, for storage of sensitive equipment, such as weapons, radios, first-aid equipment, film, and evidence, with secure door and walls (to be located adjacent to the office of the chief of ranger activities)

Computer room/mail and supplies – 100 sq ft, with environmental controls for computers

Service Space:

Toilets – 72 sq ft

Janitorial – 50 sq ft

Mechanical – 106 sq ft

Maintenance Building (4,300 sq ft, 10 people)

The maintenance building would contain the park maintenance operations, including an office, workshops, and enclosed storage. It would accommodate a staff of about 10 full-time and seasonal employees. It would share a paved yard with the vehicle storage building adjacent to the exterior work and storage space. Controls for the fuel dispensing pumps would be in the office space. The base bay size is 15' x 40' (600 sq ft total).

Office Space:

Office and common spaces – 1 bay, heated and cooled

Maintenance foreman – 100 sq ft

Clerk – 70 sq ft

Support Space:

Training/conference/lunch room – 135 sq ft, with a kitchenette

Service Space:

Lockers, toilets, and showers – 195 sq ft, to accommodate about 10 employees

Janitorial – 30 sq ft

Mechanical – 70 sq ft

Special Space:

Electrical shop – 200 sq ft, 1/3 bay, heated

Plumbing shop – 200 sq ft, 1/3 bay, heated

Painting shop – 200 sq ft, 1/3 bay, heated

Carpentry shop – 600 sq ft, 1 bay, heated

Vehicle service and repair – 600 sq ft, 1 bay with extra height, heated

Storage Space:

General storage – 600 sq ft, 1 bay, heated

Storage for bulk materials – 600 sq ft, for storage of loose bulk materials, such as sand and ice-melt materials, 1 enclosed bay with minimum heat

Covered storage – 600 sq ft, for storage of materials, including lumber needing cover but not enclosure, 1 open bay adjacent to maintenance building

Hazardous materials storage – 100 sq ft, separate building

Vehicle Storage (6,600 sq ft)

The vehicle storage building would contain a wash rack, storage, and repair space for lawn mowers, and all enclosed vehicle storage for the park. It would be adjacent to and share a paved yard with the maintenance building. It would also be adjacent to the exterior work and storage space. The bays are 15' x 40' (600 sq ft total).

Special Space:

Wash rack – 1 bay, heated

Storage Space:

Lawn mower storage and repair – 1 bay, heated

Vehicle and equipment storage – 8 bays, minimum heat

Fire cache – 1 bay, heated

Secured storage for natural resource management activities – 300 sq ft

Outdoor Work and Storage Space (89,120 sq ft or 2+ acres)

Yard area – 43,560 sq ft (1 acre), paved, fuel dispensing island (2 pumps with concrete pad for vehicles) adjacent to vehicle service

Loading/unloading ramp – for large trucks

Open material storage – 43,560 sq ft (1 acre)

Parking – 2,000 sq ft, paved parking for employee vehicles

Fence – perimeter fence for maintenance and exterior work and storage areas

APPENDIX G: CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
U.S. Department of Defense
 Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers
U.S. Department of the Interior
 Fish and Wildlife Service
 National Park Service, America's Industrial
 Heritage Project Office
 Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preser-
 vation Commission

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCIES

Bureau of Forestry
Fish Commission
Game Commission
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
 Commission
Pennsylvania Department of Transportation

LOCAL AGENCIES

Fayette County Planning Commission

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PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTANTS

PLANNING TEAM

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Keith Dunbar, former Planning Director



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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